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MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Sept. 1898.

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CALEDONIEN	4,252	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchatenu	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep., 1898.

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YARRA	4,255	X	25th Aug.

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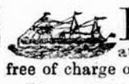
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	Rs.	a.
00 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved...	3	0
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Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards ...	1	8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards ...	2	0

REGIMENTAL CRESTS... { No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES ... { No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

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AN EDITOR for a daily paper published in India. Practical experience essential. None but Europeans need apply. Applications with Copies of Certificates and references, which will not be returned, should be sent to
"Z,"
Care of Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co., Bankers, Bombay.

AGENTS REQUIRED FOR SALE OF THE BOMBAY TEA ASSOCIATION'S TEAS.

THE above COMPANY require AGENTS in Towns and Cities in India and elsewhere, and Sub-Agents in Bombay, for the SALE of their TEAS in Packets, or in Bulk. Full particulars furnished on application at their Head Office, No. 26, Church Gate Street.

MORTON, MAJU & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of DADABHOY BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY (who died at Bombay on or about the Seventh day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Eight, and Probate of whose Will incorporating a previous Will with a Codicil thereto was on the Sixteenth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Eight, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FRAMJEE BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY, FURDOONJEE BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY and BARJORJEE DADABHOY BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY, the Executors named in the said Will to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay) are required to send to the said Executors at their office No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, in writing their names and addresses, and the particulars of their claims within one month from the date hereof, after which date the said Executors will proceed to administer the said Estate, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice as aforesaid.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executors.—Bombay, 23rd July, 1898.

WADIA & GHANDY,
Attorneys for the abovenamed Executors.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

RAIN GAUGES—	Rs.	a.
British Assen. Pattern, with graduated Glass Measure...	10	0
Spare Measures ...	2	8
Do. with Engraved Directions ...	3	8

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August, 1898, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1898.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Brig-Surg. Lieut-Col. G. Waters, he having vacated his seat as a Director in terms of clause 93 of our article of association.
4th.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5th.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1899, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th July to 11th August, 1898, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by shareholders during the office hours.

By Order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.
Bombay, 26th July, 1898.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with a Resolution passed at the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held this DAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND at Rs. 35 (Thirty-five) per Whole, and Rs. 17½ (Seventeen and a-half), per Half Share, free of Income-tax, for the year ended 31st December, 1897, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, 28th July, 1898, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 18th July, 1898, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
દામોદર ઠાકરશી મુલજીની કું૦,
i. e., DAMODHER, THACKERSEY, MOOLJEE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 28th July, 1898.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c. &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

JOHN ROBERTS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.—AXMINSTER PILE CARPETS. These Luxurious Carpets are made seamless with handsome borders, are rich and velvety and unequalled for durability.

WANTED, A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER, to proceed to JAPAN in the service of a first-class Mercantile Firm. Apply stating terms, including board and lodging, to No. "99," care of this paper.

EK DAM ? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. G. KERSHAW'S Valuable Furniture, Platedware, Glass and Crockeryware, Piano, &c., at No. 3, Colaba Causeway, opposite the Wesleyan Church, at 1 P.M., TO-DAY.

BARGAIN.—A Mahogany case Blue lined with Lock and Key containing 12 Pairs Fish Knives and Forks Plated for only Rs. 27-8, at SHROFF BROTHERS' Sale.

RAIN-PROOF COATS made from a new All Wool, Drab Venetian Cloth. No Rubber, Porous and Healthy.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

PRINCESS LIQUEUR WHISKY.—The most delicious WHISKY ever imported to India. Rs. 30 per dozen. Rs. 28 for 3 dozen and upwards. From Messrs. D. BYRAMJEE, F. & Co., Mody Bay, GoalStreet Bombay.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

STORY and Clark's Organ of all kinds, Ornamental and Plain, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 2,500. Warranted for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALUMINUM VESSELS for the KITCHEN as made at the School of Arts, Madras. Agent for this Presidency.—S. M. RUTNAGUR, 27, Medows St., Bombay.

COTTAGE PIANO (English-made) and a SYMPATHETIC PIANO, specially built for India. Excellent order. Offered cheap.—PIANOFORTE DEPOT, Opp Charni Road Station, Queen's Road.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana. Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

"SANTALINE."—A Scientific preparation of Indian Herbs and Pure Oil of Sandalwood. This always succeeds well, after the failure of Matico, Cubeb, and other such Remedies.—D. FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists, 30, Medows Street, Fort.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOGRAPHY.—With a view to further popularize our work in this City we are now prepared to take Public and Official Groups, in fact all out-door work at very reasonable Rates. For particulars apply to the MANAGER, RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H. I. M. the Queen-Empress of India. Whiteaway, Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwala's and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c, &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuck'la, No. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. K. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel, Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE, BROACH STREET, AND CHAMBARWADA OR ISRAEL MOHOLLA.

On the undermentioned days, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Doongersey Gangjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Kalphan Ruttonsey, by virtue of an indenture of mortgage bearing date, the 11th July, 1893.

LOT No. 1.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th July, 1898, at 4 p.m.

All that piece of leasehold land comprised in, and demised by the hereinbefore recited indenture of lease of 11th September, 1879, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built and erected and being, without the Fort of Bombay, at Elphinstone Land Estate, Broach Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of tenants of the said Hajee Kalphan Ruttonsey, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 5117 and Street Nos. 88-96, standing in the name of the said Hajee Kalphan Ruttonsey, containing by admeasurement about four hundred and fifty-five square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and bounded on the north by Broach Street, on the south by Itola Street, on the east by the vacant ground in the possession of the said trustees, and on the west by a vacant ground in the possession of the said trustees.

LOT No. 2.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 29th July, 1898, at 4 p.m.

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the west side of a public road called Chambarwada, or Israel Moholla Cross Road, or Khuduck Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Hajee Kalphan Ruttonsey and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under B Ward, No. 1744 and Street Nos. 30 and 32, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-nine and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1015 and 1015, and new Survey No. 2884, and bounded on the east by the said public road Chambarwada, or Israel Moholla Cross Road, or Khuduck Street, on the west partly by the house of Hurry Bhanjee and partly by the house of Bandoojee Eloojee, on the north by the property of Haine Samuel, and on the south partly by the property of the said Bandoojee Eloojee and partly by the property of Mowjee Hurjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabjee, Dayabhai, Pakvasa and Chandulal, Solicitors, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 28th July, 1898.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ... £800,000
RESERVE FUND... £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT. per Annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ... „ 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ... £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 1st August, 1898, a Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 25th August, 1898, at 5-30 P.M.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN,
Hony. Secretary.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.—From 1st proximo, INTEREST on DEPOSITS will be allowed at the Rate of THREE PER CENT per Annum.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 8th July, 1898.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from SINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.
BY JOHN O'NEILL.

NOW PUBLISHED.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THIS work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East is now complete in Two Volumes.

The NIGHT of the GODS forms an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

The price of the complete work is £2-12-6.

To be had from the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or orders can be registered by the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

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29. The "Dancing" Dervishes.

THE SPHERE.
30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God.
32. The Wings of Kronos.
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.
KRONOS AND PTAH.
1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols O, D & D
3. Fallen Gods.
4. Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall.
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argel.
7. Danae.
8. Seb-Kronos.

THE KABEIROI OR KHABIRIM.
9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally.
11. The Three Kabeiroi.
12. The Two Kabeiroi
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Dactyles.
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS—(Resumed).
THE HEAVEN'S-RIVER
1. The Milky Way.
2. The Bees.
3. The Milky Way (Resumed).
4. The Glyph ᴍᴍᴍ
5. Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.
THE MOUNTAIN.
Atlas.
3. Meru.
2. The Dual Mountain.
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhmas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.

POLAR MYTHS.
THE NUMBER SEVEN.
1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Majo
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, and Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.
1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus. Also from Volume I.
3. The Tomoye.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinchvadh Bridge.
3. The Heaven's box.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS.
RAGS.

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

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TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

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WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
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25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

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"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
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Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,110xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	8 p.c.	114
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300
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Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	105
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	185
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Export	150	8,500	500	25+80	850
French	800	500	500	dvdRs30	190
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs10	150
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	370
Munmar M.	00	250	a..	15	220
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs45	575
New Indian	4,0 00	125	125	dvd 16½	167½
Prince of Wales	100	500	[illegible]	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	370
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	2?0	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	—	000		d d 65	1,075
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	127
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,550
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,400
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	50	1,175
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 p ct.	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	50	5	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	370
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	330	30	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	163
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	125
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	,000	1,000	dvdRs20	470
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	128
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,030xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRs11	32
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad adv	700	1,000	000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	440
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	41
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	818	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	900
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	590
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	575
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,800
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	660
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	880
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	600
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	470
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	525
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	865
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	465
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun[illegible] Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	500
Gingurghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,003	40	1,500
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	400
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	9?0
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	570
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	2?0
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	205
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	700
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	825xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	635
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	220
Lord Reay Mills	445	1,000	1,000	30	075
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,020
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,475
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Manbood Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 75	2,280
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	93 3-4
Morarji Goculdas	1,05?	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.55	197
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills	7,775	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	270
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1 150
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	760
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,075
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	...	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	750
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	590
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	2?0
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	250
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	250
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	615
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	500
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	600
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	...
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	5 pr. ct.	2,600
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	do.	208
Ahmedabad Pranjej Ry.	...	500	...	4 pr. ct.	570
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	...	350	...	4 pr. ct.	365

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 36m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m. High water, 6-27m., 5-39a. Low water, 0-3a.
Wilson Philological lecture by the Rev. Dr. MacKichan, University Hall, 5-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Castello and Bhundara entered, and the steamers Courland, Indravati and Bullionist left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Nadir and Bombay entered the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p.m., to-day; Colours—Thesiger, Birkett, Lock and Graham; vs. White—Lord, Webster, Plant, Savile, and Fairclough.

GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice game this evening, to commence at 5-30. The team for Poona vs. the following, who will please wear coloured jerseys:—Christie, Thornton, Murray, Gray, Willson, Burton, Selkirk, Cooper, Richards, Humphrey, Kelly, Spencer, Manfield and Sergt. Hadaway.

A PROW SANK.—About 11 o'clock on Tuesday forenoon, a prow, in charge of a tindal Narayen Goonaji, laden with two hundred bags of salt, was lying alongside the steam ship Booldana, discharging the cargo, when two of her planks started and she commenced filling in with water and sank within half-an hour. The tindal and the crew got into another prow, which was lying alongside and were saved. The damage is not known.

THEFT BY UNEMPLOYED SEAMEN.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court the case in which three European seamen, Henry Hasse, Michael Browne and James Mooney were charged by Inspector Wilkins with the theft of a silver watch and chain belonging to another Seaman Thomas Lopes was disposed of by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting third Presidency Magistrate. The Magistrate discharged the third accused for want of sufficient evidence. The first and second accused were convicted of the offence of assisting in the disposal of stolen property and were each sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of one Mahomed Khoodrat, aged eighteen years, a mill band, employed in the weaving department of the Hindustan Mill. About 3 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, deceased was engaged in fixing a strap attached to a loom, when he was accidentally drawn up by a driving strap to a height of about fifteen feet and thence thrown down headlong. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that the man had sustained a fracture of the base of the skull. He died in hospital three hours after admission. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

THE KHOJA SOCIAL PROGRESS UNION.—The sixth biennial general meeting of this union was held at the Khoja Muljibhai Library on Sunday Mr. Ibrahim Rhemtula Kadarbhoy was in the chair. The meeting was well attended. The report and balance sheet from January to June 1898 were put and carried without any opposition. A new committee for the ensuing six months from July to December was formed. The following appointments of the managing officers were then made:—Mr. Fazal Karimbhai, president; Mr. Rajabali Ramji, hon. secretary; Mr. Husain Jusab, hon. secretary; and five other gentlemen as the members of the managing committee. A vote of thanks for the president terminated the business of the meeting.

SUICIDE THROUGH FEAR OF A HUSBAND.—An inquiry was held yesterday morning, at Arthur Road, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Luximee, a Hindu woman, aged eighteen years, wife of one Rama Babaji, residing at DeLisle Road. It was alleged that the husband was very jealous of his wife, would not allow her to leave his house, and frequently ill-treated her. On Monday, she went to her mother's house without the knowledge of her husband, thinking that she would return home before he came back from his work, but she could not do so, and being afraid of being beaten by him she became despondent and committed suicide by throwing herself in a tank on the Arthur Road. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

HOUSEBREAKERS AND RECEIVERS OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gannon charged Malla Hooga, Gando Hirji, Govind Lakha, Wani (woman), Jiwanji Moosaji, Mahomedali Tyabali, and Tyabji Moosaji the first three with housebreaking and theft of Italian cloth, flannel, chintz &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,950, and the last four accused with receiving stolen property. Superintendent Hack conducted the prosecution. Ismael Haji Mahomed, the complainant in the case is a merchant having his shop in the Jakeria Masjid Street. The first three accused were sweepers and the rest shopkeepers. It appeared from the evidence of the complainant that the property was stolen from his godown, a window shutter of which was found to have been broken open. Quantities of the goods were abstracted during the last two months, and the police has succeeded in recovering only Rs. 130 worth of property. All the accused except No. 7 (against whom there was no evidence) were convicted. Inspector Gannon informed the court that some of them were bad characters who had previously been sent to jail. The magistrate sentenced accused No. 1 a minor to receive twenty-four stripes, accused No. 2 also a minor was ordered to receive twelve stripes; the third accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment; the fourth was acquitted; accused No. 5 who was the ringleader was sentenced to six months, and the sixth fined Rs. 100, in default one month's rigorous imprisonment. The seventh accused was discharged.

DEATH OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST.—The late Father C. F. de Souza, for the repose of whose soul a solemn Requiem service will be chanted this evening at the Roman Catholic Church at Cavel, was one of the most prominent members of the clergy of the diocese of Damaun. Soon after completing with great distinction his ecclesiastical studies at Goa he came to Bombay nearly ten years ago and was appointed Curate of Cavel with the additional charge of the chapel at Sonapur. Two years later he was promoted to be Vicar of Cavel, in which capacity he served with marked zeal and ability for five years, being subsequently transferred to Dadar, of which important church he was the incumbent at the time of his death, which took place at Mapuca in Goa. Possessed of great talent and a keen comprehension of his duties the Rev. C. F. de Souza soon attracted the attention, of his Prelate, the Right Rev. D. Antonio P. da Costa, who, on the occasion of his absence in Europe in the years 1892-3, appointed the deceased, in spite of his being one of the youngest members of the diocesan clergy, to be one of the members of the "junta" that governed the diocese in His Lordship's absence. He was also made treasurer of the diocese. Subsequently on his Lordship's return the Rev. de Souza was created Ecclesiastical judge of the diocese, which appointment he held to the time of his death. But it was not alone as a sound theologian, or an eloquent preacher or even as an elegant and powerful writer that Rev. De Souza was known among his people. He was also an ardent student of history and archaeology, and soon after his arrival in Bombay set himself to the task of writing his interesting and researchful work entitled "Instituiçoens Portuguezas de educaçao e instrucçao no Oriente" (Portuguese Institutions of Education and Instruction in the East), the first volume of which was published some time ago, and the manuscript of the second, now complete, is at present in the hands of the Bishop of Damaun awaiting publication. So greatly and deservedly was the work appreciated that the Portuguese Government bestowed on its author the order of Christ, of which order he was created a Commendador (Commander). Other honours were also awaiting his return to Bombay, when death cut short a career of great usefulness and promise. Rev. De Souza died at the early age of 35. At the Cavel Church, a solemn office for the deceased will be chanted this evening, at 6 o'clock, followed by a Requiem Mass to-morow morning at half past six. His Grace the Archbishop and Bishop of Damaun has very kindly consented to be present.

ST. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.—The secretary and treasurer of this institution begs to acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of the following donations from 1st January to 30th June 1898:—Sir George Cotton, Kt., the late Mr. Edward Wimbridge and C.B.L., each Rs. 56; H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, C.I.E., Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, Major George Davidson, R.E., Rajah Ashutosh Nath Roy, A Parsee Friend and Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia (second donation) each Rs. 25; H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E. (Governor of Bombay), Hormusjee Eduljee Cama's Charity Fund, Lt.-Col. Gerald Martin and Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity, each Rs. 20; Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I. C. S. (through Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co.) and Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, each Rs. 15; the Hon'ble Sir Charles Farran, Kt. (Chief Justice of Bombay), the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Moriarty, I.C.S., the Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Standard Oil Co. of New York, Mr. L. Penny, C.E., Credit Lyonnais, Comptoir, Mr. W. Richardson, H.G., Mr. Veerchund Deepchund, C.I.E., A.M.T.J., Mr. Pranjeevandas Culliandas in memory of his wife, Bai Maneckbai, Mr. Rustam S. Powvala, Bai Dinbai Nesserwanjee Petit, M.O., Mr. R. P. Brunton, Mr. C. T. Burke, M.I.C.E., Bai Perozbai, window of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Jehangeer Wadia, Wm. C., Rai Bahadur Kali Kishor Munshi and Mr. A. Cumine. I.C.S., each Rs. 10; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arthur Strachey, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabji, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., G.R.L., Mr. Alex. J. Agabeg, Mr. F. A. Little, Mr. H. R. Dunk, Mr. E. H. Elsworthy, D.H.G., E.W.K., Mr. Maneckji Dorabji Kanga, B. A., L L.B., Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas, Messrs. Tullockchand and Shapoorjee, Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Bomanjee Petit Bai, Ratanbai E. Bamji Mr. N. G. Welinker, M. A., L L. B., Mr. Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal, Mr. Meherwanji Rustomjee, Messrs. B.L. Furtado and Brother, Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris, Mr. E. O. Mawson, R.G.C., D.J.T., Mr. G. W. Sweet, J. D. and Co., R.A.E.. Mr. H. E. Bamji, Mr. E. Greenwood, Mr. Geo. Gahagan, G.P.D.S., Mrs. Flora Sassoon, H.J.R., J.M.C., T.Y.C., H.I.B.H., P.S., F.Y.S., J.M.R., Mr. Framjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Rai Bahadur Kali Prosono Roy, Mr. L. M. Wadia, Bar-at-Law, Mr. W. D. McKewan, Mr. K. G. Desai, L.C.E., Mr. Dinshaw D. Curranee, Rai Bahadur Manilal Nahar and H. H. the Prince of Arcot. K.C.I.E., each Rs. 5; Mr. Premchund Roychund, Rs. 4; K.Y. Rs. 3; Mr. Sheriarjee Dadabhai Bharucha, Mr. R. H. Patuck, T. W. R. and Mr. R. J. Sharman. each Rs. 2. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

THE COUNTERFEIT COIN CASE.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate the further proceedings in the case against Lukha Visram and twelve others, who are charged with manufacturing counterfeit coin and with possessing instruments for the manufacture of the same, were continued.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor assisted by Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, led evidence for the prosecution. The counsel engaged in the defence were Mr. Murzaban, barrister-at-law Mr. Brown and Mr. Wadia, solicitors and Messrs. Kapadia, Velinker, Sealy and Kothare, pleaders.

Kanalall Ambooluckchund a broker said that he went to accuse No. 2 and told him that he wanted one thousand Terikal rupees and gave him two silver bars. Witness did not give him any money. Accused said he would charge him six rupees for every one hundred tolas of "Terikal" rupees manufactured. Witness said he took bricks of silver and had them melted at Dossabboy's (the sixth accused). One brick weighed 692 tolas, another 86 tolas at 77 1-2 penny silver. The present rate was 74. There were two sorts of silver (1) 17 pence and (2) 17 1-2 pence silver, the latter being the better quality. 80 dollars (rehals) were given to accused No. 6 who melted them into bars. Witness did not know anything more about the melting of silver. He got 987 rupees on the 16th May last after he delivered the bullion to accused No. 6. Witness could not read the description on the rupees. He heard some people say that they bore 45 "Sun" marks. Dossabhoy (No 6.) and Wallajee (No 2.) said they were of 45 sun. At the time witness gave the order witness was told by the accused Dossabboy that the rupees would be made 45 "sun." He (witness) previously received Rs. 512 which accused Walljee said were 45 "sun." Witness got Rs. 987 from Dossabhoy and sent them to Agra by parcel in a wooden box addressed to Gopenath Manalal, Agra City. The address was in witness's handwriting. "Gopinath Manalal" which is the name of one of the accused. It is the practice to write the father's name first and then the son's name. Witness sent a receipt No. 236 with a letter to Gopinath Munalal. He kept an account in detail of this transaction in his book (produced) Witness had an acknowledgment in writing from Dossabhoy for the silver he gave him and produced it. He had also a memo from Dossabhoy for melting silver which witness lost. He produced a memo of melting charges for the 987 rupees. Dossabhoy melted the silver and gave him silver bars which witness took the entry in his book on the debit side was debited to, the account of Manalal Gopinath. In March last he went to see Waljee to give an order for 500 rupees for one Bhynath, and Waljee gave him 512 rupees. Waljee took no objection to make the rupees. After a day Waljee gave the witness 512 Terikal rupees, Witness supplied the silver. Witness did not inform Waljee for what purpose he wanted the rupees nor did Waljee ask him. Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker. He heard that these Terikal rupees were used for ornaments. He may have seen them worn as ornaments in Agra to which city he belonged.

Doorgaprasad Goolabrai a cashier of the firm of Harmekrai Govindram, and Bhijnath Narimul a Moonim of the firm of Jihmul Kaniya'al Shroffs in Bombay were next examined by Mr. Nicholson and the case adjourned till this afternoon and on Wednesday next the 3rd instant at 2-30 p. m.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE RUNCHODDAS SUNDERJEE.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram on behalf of the alleged insolvent appeared to show cause against the rule taken out on the 6th instant, calling upon him, to show cause why he should not be adjudicated an insolvent. The learned counsel, in support of his application, read several affidavits showing that the insolvent was not joined with his brother Ladha in food and worship and was not a partner with his brother in business since 1884-85.

Mr. Manker, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared in support of the rule, and said that except the bare statement made by the insolvent there was nothing to prove that he was not a partner with his brother.

His lordship dismissed the rule with costs, remarking that the petitioning creditor had failed to discharge the onus.

RE HAJEE DAWOOD HAJEE VAEDINA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for a creditor, opposed the application, stating that the creditor was the brother of the insolvent against whom he had obtained a decree, and when the demand for money was made, the insolvent filed his petition and schedule with a view to defraud him of his just claim.

His lordship: Not an uncommon device.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that their opposing creditor was the only creditor in the schedule, and that was not a case in which the court should grant any protection.

Mr. Manker said that his client was willing to pay off his debt by monthly instalment of Rs. 25, as he had no means to pay off the whole.

On the insolvent undertaking to pay Rs. 82 every month to the Official Assignee, his lordship granted four months' protection order.

RE LADHA SUNDERJEE.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal, Moolla and Moolla, for the petitioning creditor, appeared to argue the rule calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the adjudication order should not be set aside.

Mr. Raikes, on behalf of the Official Assignee, asked for a postponement on the ground that that officer was not in Bombay, and that the rule was not served on all the creditors.

His lordship postponed the hearing of the rule for three weeks.

RE TEJPAL TOPUN.

On the application of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE MOTABHAI DHUNJEESHAW.

On the motion of Mr. Kothare, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE ARDESHIR COWASJEE KHAMBATTA.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, appeared to show cause against a rule calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the name of Nusserwanjee Nanabhoy should not be struck off from the schedule as a partner, and why the insolvent should not insert the name of Nusserwanjee as a creditor in his schedule. The learned counsel said that the rule was taken out by Nusserwanjee, and Mr. Manker, who represented him then, had no instructions now to oppose it.

His lordship discharged the rule with costs.

RE DINSHAH SORABJEE.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

As is known, the late wife of the German Chancellor inherited from her brother and her uncle, Prince Sayn-Wittgenstein, vast landed estates of enormous value in Russia. They were to some extent reduced by a ukase of the late Czar prohibiting foreigners from holding landed property in the Western provinces, but on a petition being submitted to the Czar he granted Princess Hohenlohe several years to sell her estates. Now only the extensive property of Werki is still in the possession of the Hohenlohes, and only lately (writes a Berlin Correspondent) they succeeded in finding a buyer in the person of an Odessa banker named Trabotti, who offered three million roubles for it. The nominal buyer is, however, Rabotti's son-in-law, Count Kapnist, the scion of an old Russian noble family, a member of which is Ambassador in Vienna. In the Russian Western provinces no sales of estates can be effected without the previous sanction of the Governor General. Count Kapnist applied, therefore, to General Trotzky, Governor of Wilna, for his permission, but to his great surprise it was refused on the ground that the real buyer was Trabotti, a man of Italian-Jewish origin, and that Count Kapnist was pushed forward as a sham buyer. The Count will now submit the whole case to the personal decision of the Czar.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53., Farringdon Road, London.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	47 95	49 30	49 18	46 3
Wednesday, July 27th	0 74	0 15	0 73	0 12
Total	48 69	49 45	49 91	46 15
Total fall to July 27th, 1897	43 51	43 2	44 59	42 83
Total fall to July 27th, 1896	51 59	55 91	60 36	56 49

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	122 49
On the 25th July 1898	0 19
Total	122 68

G. I. P. R., LINE.

THE following is the return of rainfall at the following Stations, up to week ending Friday, 22nd July, 1898:—

	In. Cts.		In. Cts.
Jubbulpore	30 82	Nasik	13 86
Raver	10 50	Deolali	14 33
Nimbora	11 22	Gholi	47 43
Bhadli	12 10	Nargaon	12 31
Jalgaon	12 27	Warangaon	9 63
Sirsoli	13 2	Hotgi	10 28
Mhasawad	12 67	Mohol	5 28
Maheji	14 0	Madha	6 65
Pachora	8 62	Barsi Road	7 82
Kajgaon	6 55	Kem	6 25
Chalisgaon	7 ?8	Jeur	5 25
Naydongri	7 58	Pomalwari	4 47
Nandgaon	10 5	Diksal	5 33
Manmar	5 37	Lonauli	107 85
Lasalgaon	7 99	Dhond	3 30
Khervadi	7 64	Talegaon	26 71

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH OF JULY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June, to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·472	E	1	97·1	85·0	68	...	10·90	+3·27
Sirsa	29·518	SE	1	?	?	?	...	..	..
Delhi	29·481	SE	4	100·2	85·0	69	...	4·98	—6·60
Agra	29·486	SE	7	101·5	84·9	77	...	6·33	—6·04
Cawnpore	29·492	E	1	98·9	82·1	80	...	11·44	...
Allahabad	29·473	E	8	96·1	81·3	83	0·19	17·57	+0·99
Jhansi	29·487	E	4	97·6	80·7	77	...	16·09	+0·46
Jacobabad	29·422	E	1	110·8	88·0	53	...	2·90	+1·73
Karachi	29·429	Calm	6	98·4	84·0	65	...	1·37	—2·04
Jeypore	29·492	E	3	99·1	79·9	66	...	10·77	+0·24
Ajmere	29·478	Calm	2	99·4	82·5	73	...	5·51	—3·18
Deesa	29·494	S	8	98·8	79·0	87	0·03	11·20	—0·35
Ahmedabad	29·491	ENE	2	96·2	79·1	86	0·03	15·71	...
Bhuj	29·475	E	7	91·8	75·9	93	4·19	9·64	+1·44
Rajkot	29·474	E	4	98·9	76·6	96	0·35	5·97	—10·74
Ghadechi	29·476	SE	5	90·1	78·3	91	0·05	15·78	...
Veraval	29·431	SE	10	87·1	78·8	86	...	6·29	...
Neemuch	29·527	Calm	6	94·8	75·1	86	0·18	10·24	—2·76
Indore	29·537	Calm	3	90·7	73·6	93	0·40	19·97	+5·40
Saugor	29·522	SE	5	92·3	74·1	81	0·53	37·33	+16·89
Jubbulpore	29·490	Calm	2	92·5	74·6	89	0·15	28·54	+1·41
Hoshangabad	29·505	W	4	94·1	75·2	91	1·55	30·82	+7·04
Khandwa	29·535	W	4	92·2	77·1	87	0·11	12·24	—2·02
Raipur	29·509	SW	5	86·3	76·1	88	0·23	21·96	—1·53
Nagpur	29·508	Calm	5	89·2	76·1	93	0·44	23·91	+1·80
Amraoti	29·532	WSW	7	90·2	75·8	93	0·01	12·62	—3·98
Akola	29·521	SW	2	90·0	73·2	93	1·27	12·29	—2·87
Surat	29·483	S	1	87·5	77·6	93	..	21·95	—4·53
Malegaon	29·536	Calm	2	81·9	73·1	84	0·72	6·94	—2·27
Bombay	29·513	S	20	84·8	77·5	91	0·12	45·84	+1·26
Poona	29·563	SW	8	84·5	71·9	93	0·32	12·42	+1·57
Ahmednagar	29·568	WSW	3	83·2	71·9	79	0·16	5·55	...
Aurangabad	29·584	WSW	3	84·3	71·2	85	1·04	10·40	...
Sholapur	29·595	SW	12	86·2	73·0	77	0·39	12·92	+4·11
Ratnagiri	29·585	SW	9	81·0	75·9	95	1·38	86·99	+22·67
Belgaum	29·639	SW	23	72·2	67·8	92	4·23	24·98	+3·47
Goa	29·659	WNW	14	81·0	74·4	91	5·01	68·53	...
Karwar	29·654	SW	9	79·6	75·5	84	2·43	81·86	+9·27
Mangalore	29·726	Calm	4	78·3	73·4	96	3·52	70·34	+2·59
Calicut	29·776	NW	8	79·2	73·5	95	2·62	66·24	+3·61
Cochin	29·779	WNW	F	81·4	74·7	89	0·50	52·62	+4·54
Bangalore	29·727	SW	15	78·7	66·8	90	0·01	4·67	—2·59
Secunderabad	29·581	W	12	86·1	73·0	77	0·03	17·19	+6·15
Masulipatam	29·621	WSW	12	88·5	78·1	72	..	14·21	+3·58
Bellary	29·635	W	10	86·2	73·7	56	0·20	2·18	—1·44
Cuddapah	29·635	SW	G	100·2	79·9	64	...	2·44	—4·89
Madras	29·677	S	7	99·5	78·0	62	...	5·41	+0·09
Coimbatore	29·713	S	8	87·4	71·6	86	...	1·18	—1·42
Trichinopoly	29·684	WSW	13	98·1	79·8	59	...	0·36	—2·57
Negapatam	29·695	W	9	101·0	80·9	70	...	3·52	—0·00
Colombo	29·809	WSW	9	84·0	75·0	91	1·23	17·07	+4·82
Aden	29·804	SW	17	87·8	78·8	75	...	...	—0·61

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall.—J J H=0·24 (49·19); G T H=0·15 (50·55); St G H=0·15 (49·49); C P=0·12 (45·84).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Goa, Karwar, Masulipatam, Bellary and Madras, a brisk fall at Jacobabad, Karachi and Ajmere, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in Lower Sind and Kathiawar, and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are steep. Winds in Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat and on the North Konkan Coast are cyclonic, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Bombay, Belgaum, Goa, Bangalore and Trichnopoly, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Bombay, 2d at Secunderabad, and 18 at Trichinopoly. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 11° in excess of the normal in Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and at Deesa, Rajkot, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Cuddapah and Negapatam and the minimum from 5° to 7° in excess in Rajputana and at Jacobabad, Agra and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Neemuch, Indore, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur and Amraoti, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Heavy rain has fallen at Goa (5·01"), Belgaum (4·23"), Bhuj (4·19"), Mangalore (3·52"), Calicut (2·62"), and Karwar (2·43"); over an inch at Hoshangabad (1·55"), Ratnagiri (1·38"), Akola (1·27"), Colombo (1·23"), and Aurangabad (1·04"); and under an inch at Allahabad, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Ghadechi, Neemuch, Indore, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Malegaon, Poona, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Sholapur Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, and Bellary. The low pressure area noticed in yesterday's report has concentrated, and a small but well defined depression now exists in about Latitude 18-1-2° N., Longitude 71° E. The winds round about the storm are distinctly cyclonic, and fresh to strong squally winds with rain are likely on and off the West Coast between Karwar and Cutch Mandvi. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay is one and three-fourths times steeper than usual and conditions are favourable for rain there and also in all districts except in Rajputana and the greater part of the Punjab and North-West Provinces. The weather on and off the West Goast between Karwar and Karachi is squally and very unsettled. At Aden the wind is blowing strong and the sea is reported to be rough.

The following telegram was received yesterday from the Simla Office:—"Warning signal hoisted ports Karachi to Bombay; area of deficient pressure with squally cylonic winds exists over north of Arabian Sea. Information does not show whether centre has formed but weather probably squally and unsettled to the north of Latitude 18°."

G. L. COWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 27.

Wednesday: The cyclonic storm over the north of the Arabian Sea is somewhat better defined than it was yesterday, more particularly in the south, where gradients are steep and the monsoon strong. The storm does not appear to have moved during the past 24 hours, on the contrary, the storm noticed over North Madras yesterday has moved north-westward to the east of the Central Provinces where it has almost filled up. The winds are irregularly cyclonic along the north of the Bombay coasts, but blow from about the normal monsoon directions. Elsewhere both at Bombay and at Saugor Island the force is somewhat above the normal. The heat is less than usual over North Punjab, the west and centre of the Peninsula and around the north of the Bay, but more or less excessive elsewhere. The heat over the Gangetic Plain, Rajputana, central districts and Sind is much above the normal, more especially during the day, the maximum temperatures being from ten to fourteen degrees higher than usual. Rain has fallen fairly generally in Burma, Assam, Bengal, North-West Himalayas, and in the west coast and central districts, while elsewhere only showers are reported. The principal amounts are over five inches at Goa and Mormugao, over four inches at Belgaum and Bhuj and over three inches at Akyab, Mangalore and Mercara.

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy none but Rowlands.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oolabaria, 3,420 tons, Captain D F Lee, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE ss Bullionist, 2,198 tons, Captain H Summer, sailed yesterday for Hamburg with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Booldhana, 2,143 tons, Captain J Kilpatrick will sail to-day for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilva, 992 tons, Captain G F Simpson, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and Dr. Abdool Cadar and 65 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's ss Gisela, 2,640 tons, Captain F Mosca, sailed yesterday for China and Japan with a general cargo, and Miss Anna Sief, Mr Sumsoodin and friend, and three deck presengers.

THE s s Castello, 2,336 tons, Captain W Graham, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Hull (25th June) with a general cargo, Lieut Hodding as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs, Finlay Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Castello s	Graham	Hull, June 25
27	Vulcan s	......	Middlesbrough

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
27	Courland s	Fairweather	Mauritius
	Bullionist s	Summer	Hamburg
	Indus s	Vaquier	Japan, &c
	Gisela s	Mosca	Japan, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Oolobaria, Lee, for Calcutta
" Booldana, Kilpatrick, for Rangoon, &c
" Kilwa, Simpson, for Persian Gulf

The steamer Castello, entered for loading yesterday for Hull via Karachi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Methley Hall s—115 cases candles N Heptoolabhoy, 8 bales printing paper John Dickinson and Co. 7 cases tobacco Hormusjee Aderjee
Britannia s—40 casks bicarbonate of soda A M Sodder

FROM GLASGOW.
Britannia s—98 cases whisky, 23 cases rum, 56 cases ginger wine and 5 cases brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee

FROM LONDON.
Den of Airlie s—4 cases gin Eduljee Bezonjee

FROM NEW YORK.
Britannia s—23 cases cigarettes Damodar Ratansey

FORM ANTWERP.
Brounfels s—10 cases earthenware Gangjee Poonja, 48 cases earthenware and 25 cases glassware Jafferbhoy Remtoola, 2 cases perfumed spirit R Manockjee and Co

FROM TRIESTE.
Gisela s—5 cases glass bangles C Jamsetjee, 15 cases playing cards A Essoofally, 4 cases playing cards, 6 cases glass bangles and 2 cases glass beads P Mody and Co, 33 bales brown papers N Heptoolabhoy, 55 cases glassware Dady Dumraj

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britannia s—33 bales wool Ismail Mooljee, 36 bales wool Tricumjee Jeewandas, 57 bales wool David Sassoon and Co, 118 cwt dry ginger Bharmal Poonsee, 100 bales wool Nasserbhoy Cassombhoy and Co, 26 bales wool J Karra, 50 bales wool M Khoopchand, 75 bales wool W and A Graham and Co, 45 bales wool David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Arabia s—55 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co, 82 bales skins W and A Graham and Co, 13 bales skins Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co, bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co, 11 bales woollen carpets Forbes Forbes and Co, 4 cases brassware 3 cases cotton piecegoods Ardasir and Byramjee, 57 cwt peacock feathers B Sewjee, 85 cwt gum T Jamnadas, 236 cwt dry ginger B Poonsee, 7 cwt ivory Ebram Passaya and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
North Sands s—200 bales hemp, Mathooradas Toolsidas, 2,001 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Bullionist s—999 cwt myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.
Braunfels s—33 bales hides, Glaze and Co, 10 cases bristles Latham and Co, 3,004 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co. 600 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.
Northsands s—31 cwt stones Isafally Abdoolabhoy, 2,001 cwt linseed and 8001 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co, 500 cwt buffalo horns, R Kadribhoy.

FOR BREMEN.
Braunfels s—600 cwt copra cake Glaze and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Amphitrite s—110 bales cotton Gill and Co

FOR ODESSA.
Amphitrite s—204 cwt myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co, 236 cwt gingellyseed Hugo Schwer and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.
Sutlej s—200 bales twist Sorabjee N Talati and Co, 500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 300 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 300 bales twist, Tata and Co 225 bales twist, N J Abraham

FOR KOBE.
Wakasa Maru s—300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 500 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co Ld
Bombay s—1,000 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha, 3700 bales cotton Tata and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Bombay s—200 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha

FOR NAGASAKI.
Bombay s—200 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 27th July, 1898.

There will be shooting at the rifle range Colaba, on Saturday afternoon, the 30th July from 4 p.m. (Weather permitting).

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th July, 1898.

1. There will be 40-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Squad Drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters, at 5-15 p.m. to-day. The Signalling Class will fall in after drill.

By Order
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a Cinderella Dance at the Club Rooms, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next the 30th instant, commencing at 9 p.m. Tickets as usual. Next Concert on Saturday, 6th August.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette*, July 21.)

The privilege leave of absence granted to Mr A E Hurry, Offg Divisional Judge, Ferozepore, dated the 15th of June 1898, is extended by a period of 17 days

On relinquishing charge of his duties in the Jullunder Dist Mr F W Johnston, Asst Comr, is placed in charge of the Rupar Sub Divn of the Umballa Dist vice Lala Chandan Lal, Extra Asst Comr, proceeding on leave.

Mr B H Bird, Asst Commr, from the Heshiarpur to the Jullundur Dist.

The privilege leave of absence granted to the Rev F J Montgomery, Chaplain of Nowshera, dated the 11th of June, 1898, is extended by a period of one month

On return from privilege leave of absence Lieut Col J B Hutchinson, Commissioner and Supt Lahore Divn, resumed charge of his duties at Lahore on the forenoon of the 16th of July, 1898, relieving Mr J McC Douie

Capt F Popham Young, Colonisation Officer, Chenab Canal, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months

Mr L H Leslie Jones, Asst Commr under Settlement training in the Jhang Dist is appointed to officiate as Colonisation Officer, Chenab Canal, vice Capt F Popham Young proceeding on leave

The services of Surgn Lieut H J Walton, on special plague duty in the Jullundur Dist are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept

Surgn Major C J Bamber, Civil Surgn Rawalpindi, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months

Surgn Capt G B Irvine, 13th Bengal Lancers, is placed in Civil Medical charge of Rawalpindi, in addition to his own duties, vice Surgn Major C J Bamber proceeding on leave.

Mr P Goldney, Probationery Asst Dist Supt of Police, is, on termination of special duty posted to the Umballa Dist in his substantive capacity

Mr A C Stewart, Dist Supt of Sialkot, is granted privilege leave for two months

Mr A D St C Barr, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Multan, is, on relief by Mr C H Lemarchand, appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police in the Sialkote Dist

Mr H H G Rotton, Dist Supt of Police, Rawalpindi is granted privilege leave for 2 months

Mr G S Halliday Offg Dist Supt of Police Montgomery, is on relief by Mr R E Blewitt, appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police in the Rawalpindi Dist

On relief by Col J W Thurburn, R E, of the charge of the Superintendence of the 1st Circle Mr J E Hilton Suptdg Engr, was placed on special duty and attached to the Public Works Dept Secretariat, Punjab, with headquarters at Simla

N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, July 23.

Mr W F Martin, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Pilibhit, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 7th August 1898.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave:—Mr E B Alexander, C S, furlough for one year

Mr W Shakespear, Depy Consvr of Forests, in charge of the Pilibhit Forest Divn, Oudh Circle, privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days

Mr L M Kaye, Dist Supt of Police Bareilly privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 1st Aug 1898

Mr G A Tweedy, Dist and Sessions Judge whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Govt, furlough out of India for fifteen months

Surgn Capt J S S Lumsden, Offg Supt Central Prison Allahabad on being relieved to officiate as Chemical Examiner, Government Analyst and Bacteriologist for the N W Provinces and Oudh and Central Provinces during the absence on leave of Mr E H Hankin

Mr E T L Winter Magte and Collr Saharanpur is placed on special duty at Naini Tal in connection with the revision of the N W Provinces and Oudh Revenue Acts

Mr A T Holme, Offg Joint Magte Saharanpur district to officiate as Magte and Collr of that district during the absence on deputation of Dr E F L Winter

Mr J C Tulloch Offg Depy Consvr of Forests in charge of the Kheri Forest Division Oudh circle, to hold charge of the Pilibhit Forest, Divn of the same circle in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Mr W Shakespear or until further orders

Mr A F K Begbie, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Bareilly, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police of that district, vice Mr L M Kaye, granted privilege leave

Mr F St G deCarteret, Offg Dist Supt of Police, on being relieved, from Bara Banki to Pilibhit in the same capacity

Mr J B Smart, Probationary Depy Collr, from Agra to Jhansi

The Lieut Govr and Chief Commr is pleased to appoint Mr J S Stevinson, Asst Magte, to be Judge of the Small Cause Court at Roorkee

Mr G E Coles, Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, temporary, rank, is transferred from the charge of the 2nd to that of the 3rd Circle, Irrigation Works

Mr W Jenkins, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary, is appointed to the charge of the Fyzabad Divn Provincial Works, with effect from the 1st Aug 1898, or such subsequent date as he may assume charge of the Division.

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NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

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CHUBB'S SAFE
IN
GLASGOW FIRE.
52, St. Enoch Square,
Glasgow, 2nd Nov., 1896.
MESSRS. CHUBB & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.
DEAR SIRS,—We regret to inform you that our Offices were TOTALLY DESTROYED in the GREAT FIRE, which entirely demolished the property at the corner of Clyde Place and Commerce Street, on the morning of the 13th ult.
We are pleased, however, to say that the SAFE which you supplied us with a few month ago PRESERVED its CONTENTS, consisting of a considerable amount of Cash and Valuable Securities, though from the exterior appearance of the Safe it had evidently been exposed to intense heat and fallen from a height of about 20 feet.
Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN PATERSON, Ltd.
CHUBB'S BOMBAY AGENT:
37, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.
FOR SALE
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One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 27.

A DECLINE of 1-8 per cent. in Consols made the price 111 1-4 in London yesterday. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. lower at 103; while Paris exchange on London was unchanged at 25·21 1-2 fcs.; Indian Sterling Loan remained at 114, 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £63 and 30 days' sight Exchange on India at 1s. 3 5-8d. Bar Silver was 3-8d. lower, at 27 1-2d. per oz., and 3-4 cent in New York at 59 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1·4 cent less at 4·84 3-4 dollars.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,020,000 quarters.

For White Karachi Wheat 28 1-2s. was quoted yesterday, July-August shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal; and for Red Karachi, 27 1-2s., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal. The quotation for Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was 38-5-8s. per 416lbs., July-August shipment, to Havre, business done via the Canal, in a steady market; and that for Brown Rapeseed was 34 1-2s. per 416lbs., July-August shipment, to Havre, business done via the Canal, market steady in tone.

Prices continued without change all round in the Liverpool Cotton market. The day's sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 3,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York 6 1-16 Cents was still quoted for Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton; September Futures were 1 point higher, at 5·78 Cents, and December 2 points, at 5·91 Cents per lb.

Locally, the Cotton market has been quiet in tone to-day. Exporters bought some 1,000 bales, consisting of 200 bales Pachora at Rs. 138; 100 Amraoti, at Rs. 141; 500 Broach, at Rs. 157 to Rs. 156; 100 Sawginned-Dharwar, at Rs. 145; 100 Wadhwan, at Rs. 142. The mills purchased 300 Broach, at Rs. 156; 100 Antni, at Rs. 133 1-2; 50 Sawginned-Dharwar at Rs. 146; and 300 Bhownugger at Rs. 155.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet and unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	1,123	bales.
Wheat	11,294	cwts.
Linseed	2,824	"
Rapeseed	3,275	"
Gingellyseed	760	"
Poppyseed	1,251	"
Castorseed	556	"
Rice	1,179	"

FREIGHTS.—A small business to continental ports, in ready lines, is reported; rates are unchanged.

EXCHANGE is a firm market at 1s. 3 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits, from which level rates advanced 1-32d. all round. Business was on a very small scale, no transactions of importance being reported, and the market closing firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 27-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 27-32d. "
Credits 3 months' sights	1s. 3 31-32d. "
Francs	1·68 1-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is quiet with 95 13-16 quoted for 3 1-2 per Cents, for both Money and Account, and 86 for Threes.

SHARES.—As indicated by the figures of our revised list there has been a downward tendency in prices to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JULY 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggar	2 30-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	103
4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	93
Bar Silver	27 1-2

The sum of about £175,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
SUEZ, JULY 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt arrived here, from Bombay, yesterday morning.
PLYMOUTH, JULY 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa arrived here, this afternoon.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 28.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

531-97—Roughton and B—Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Cassum Hajee Mitha vs The British Foreign Marine Insurance and Co Ld—Craigie L and O
518-97—Shamrao P—Semdeabai vs Bai Jasolabai—Edgelow and G
612-97—F P Pavri—Ahmed Mohomed and others vs Mohomed Ismail—Little and Co
538-97—Bicknell M and M—Kersondass Laljee vs Raghonath Laljee and another—In person
653-97—Tyabjee D and Co—The Hon'ble Basil Lang vs Mooljee Kursonjee—Sorabjee and J
676-97—Mirza H—Khan Goolam Mohomed Shaik Bulland vs Hajee Noor Mohomed Hajee Mezoola—Payne G and S
672-97—Nanu and H—Hormasjee Rustomjee Oomrigar vs Adarjee Cursetjee Panthaky
633-97—C Brown and Co—Fatmabai vs Andre Luis De Lima—Bhaishunker and K
520-96—In person—Variel Valli vs Jadhowjee Gopaljee—Bhaishanker and K
420-94—Thakurdas D and C—Ibrahimbhoy Ludhabhoy Chattoo vs Shaik Essa bin Khalifa—Framji and D
247 and 731-97—Mansukhlal D and J—Dhuramsey Soonderdas and others vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—M N Sacklatwalla
111-97—K D Shroff—Merally Somjee vs Moolseebhoy Jeevaji and others—Payne G and S—In person.
314-96—Little and Co—Laljee and another vs Vussonjee Trikumjee and others.
435-97—Payne G and S—Motiram Jadowjee vs Damoder Harribhoy and another—Bhaishunker and K.

Before the Hon Mr Justice STRACHEY.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

450-25763-96—Crawford B and Co (for pauper)—Henry Langford vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Sinetham B and N.
451-25763-96—Crawford B and Co (for pauper)—Edward Alfred King vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Sinetham B and N.
137-81—Crawford B and Co—The Steam Ship Kasala Co Ld vs Steam Dewcurn Nanjee—Roughton and B
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the English Press and M Co Limited and Reduced—Wadia and G—The English Press and M Co Limited, Petitioners.
208-95—Roughton and B—The Fabrish Senitade Biachi Colonl vs Jugmohuudas Vundrawandas and others—Little and Co

Testamentary Suits.

13 95—Pestonji R and K, and Bhaishanker and K—Hajrabai widow and others vs Tyab Hajee Essa—Framjee M and M
2-96—Bhaishanker and K—Shivshanker Rameshanker vs Ramshanker Atumram—M N Sacklatwalla
22-97—Matubai and J—Bhowanishanker Kuttonji and others vs Ramdas Thackersey and others—Payne G and S

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B. TYEBJI.
For Dismissal.

674-97—Framjee and D—Memon Gunny Abdoolla vs Dada Abba—Bicknell M and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

509-96—Payne G and S—Natha Kerra vs Dhunbaijee and others—Wadia and G—Part heard.
123-97—Payne G and S—Visram Raisi and others vs The Hon Mr Fazulbhoy Visram and another—Crawford B and Co
137-97—Crawford B and Co—The B B and C I Ry Co vs Khandevlal Maharaj.
497-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Ebrahim Cassum vs Sulleman Cassum—Payne G and S
498-97—Ardeshir H and D—Bhanjee Anundjee vs Dewjee Nagsey and others—Matubhai and J
231-96—Sorabjee and J—Narrondas Karra vs Chaturbhuj Morarjee and others—Hiralal M and M
692-97—Sorabjee and J—Purvatibai vs Ramchandra Chimnajee Doongra Jehangir and S.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 28th July, 1898.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·482
Temperature of the Air	degrees 80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·893
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 84·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of wind*	SE, ESE, S.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 490
Fall of Rain	0·12
Total fall during month	18·91
year	40·15
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th July	0·41

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BARRETT—July 18, at Ootacamund, Lilian Grace Major (Lily), eldest daughter of the late Frank Barrett, Acting Military Accountant, aged 22 years.
CAMPBELL—July 22, at Jammalamadugu, Mary Howard, only daughter of W H and E N Campbell, aged 1 year, 9 months and 18 days.
KING—July 24, at Wheatcroft, Muriel, infant daughter of H C King, aged 3 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1898.

IN spite of the rapid absorption of Western ideas and principles by Japan in recent years, the British residents in that country view with undisguised concern the abolition of consular jurisdiction, which will take place under the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of 1894, in July of next year. In view of the greatly increased trade carried on between India and the Island Kingdom the question is of no small practical importance to this country, many of whose sons reside in the Japanese centres. The Treaty of 1894, is professedly based on "the principle of equity and mutual benefit," but in the view of the British subjects whom it will affect the "mutual benefit," is in several important respects a one-sided reciprocity, inasmuch as they will be subject to certain irksome disabilities which would not exist in the case of a Japanese resident in England. This is particularly so in regard to the acquisition of real property. Russian Poland is the only country in Europe where a "Jap" could not become a landed proprietor if he wished. If wealthy enough to purchase a London square or a large country estate, there would be no legal bar to his acquiring them. But in Japanese territory no foreign resident is entitled to purchase a foot of land. The British residents have forwarded to Lord Salisbury a memorial pointing out this and other inequalities in spite of the treaty of "mutual benefit." Even the leasehold tenure of property is under a new Code to be restricted to twenty years—a limit so narrow as to preclude British or any other foreign residents from investment in manufacturing or residential buildings. A still more arbitrary provision of the law is that none but Japanese subjects shall be permitted to own, edit, or publish a newspaper in Japan. While the British editors who at present conduct newspapers at Yokohama claim that under the provisions of the treaty their calling will be as secure as any other business occupation, it has been contended by a semi-official Japanese journal that the Government of the Mikado will possess the right to refuse to foreigners the liberty to publish newspapers if it should see fit, but that it is not likely to use such power. Obviously however the mere possession of this authority would made the existence of the foreign press dependent upon the good graces of the Government of the day, and would stifle free expression of opinion. How far the provisions of the Press Law are over-ruled by the Treaty right accorded to British subjects to carry on trade and business of all kinds would seem to be a debatable point. The memorialists therefore urge that for the removal of all doubt on the subject the Mikado's Government should be asked by Lord Salisbury to rescind this objectionable clause of the Press Law—an appeal in which they are supported by the Institute of Journalists. The Foreign Minister is asked to bear in mind that it is of essential importance to the business carried on by British subjects in Japan that they should have the assistance of newspapers published in their own language, and that no injustice can accrue to the Japanese by a recognition of this right, seeing that all connected with a foreign newspaper will be subject to the very stringent Press Law which obtain in the country.

But the question of the right of foreigners to own real property or to conduct newspapers, sinks into insignificance when compared with the liability of aliens who break the Japanese laws to be incarcerated in prisons entirely unfit for the accommodation of Europeans. In the administration of criminal justice Japan has a great deal to learn before she reaches the European standard. It is only in the rarest cases and with the greatest difficulty that bail is ever secured in Japan. The practice is to arrest a man and keep him in prison under repeated private examinations, at which his advocate is not allowed to be present, until he is brought up for public trial and either condemned or acquitted. The judge has the power to order an accused person under examination to be subjected to solitary confinement for periods not exceeding 10 days, during which his advocate, relatives and friends are denied all access to him. Cases are frequent in which accused persons are kept in prison for 30, 50, 100 days, even for twelve months, denied bail all the time, and then finally acquitted. And their treatment during this period, if they are friendless, is to all intents and purposes that of convicted prisoners. Even many of the Japanese newspapers admit that it would be unjust not to accord to accused foreigners treatment more in consonance with that they would receive in their own land. One shudders to think of any fellow countryman, much less a friend or relative, sojourning in Japan, passing days and months in gaols "the cells of which are absolutely unwarmed in winter, being in many cases barred dens, resembling nothing so much as those in which wild animals are kept, the clothing insufficient, and the food such as few, if any, foreigners can eat." The memorialists may well describe incarceration under such conditions as meaning for many "literally a sentence of death."

The plan proposed by the memorialists to obviate these dreadful possibilities is a reasonable one. They ask that at each of the present Treaty ports a building should be constructed for the reception of unconvicted foreign prisoners and the incarceration of those who are convicted. These prisons should be modelled on those of Western countries, and the food should be such as foreigners are accustomed to eat and should be prepared under foreign superintendence. While the special prisons could be placed wholly under the control of Japanese the Foreign Consuls should be given the same rights that Visiting Justices possess in England, and should be able to enter and inspect them at any time, to receive complaints, and to give directions as to food and treatment, without requiring any authorisation or permit from the Japanese Government or local authority. It is further suggested that the Mikado's Government should give an undertaking to have all foreigners who are arrested in the interior taken to the nearest Treaty port for examination and trial and for detention if found guilty in one of these prisons. The memorialists express the opinion that refusal on the part of the Japanese authorities to grant these concessions could only be interpreted as indicating that the Tokyo Government was deliberately determined to adopt a policy aiming at driving British subjects and foreigners in general out of the country, causing them to abandon their business and the trade which they have built up under the protection of extra-territoriality, and thus securing to the Japanese the fruits of foreign industry. Whether this interpretation would be justified or not, there can be no doubt that the property and liberties of British subjects are insufficiently safeguarded by the Treaty, and that further guarantees on these points will have to be obtained if foreign enterprise is to have a fair field in Japan. It should be pointed out that the reason British residents have allowed four years to elapse since the signature of the Treaty before raising their protest is that it was understood that the new Japanese Codes would be completed and the new judicial tribunals organised before the date for bringing the Treaty into force. The new Code leaves the provisions of the law objected to in the memorial unrepealed, and hence the representation to Lord Salisbury. The friendly relations existing between the two countries, and their mutual interests in regard to Far Eastern policy, should facilitate a settlement of the questions raised by the memorialists by the removal of the disabilities and dangers to which under the existing provisions of the law foreign residents will undoubtedly be subjected when the Treaty comes into force. Japan has now an opportunity of showing that her new civilisation is something more than the "thin veneer" it has been described.

IN the letter which the Municipal Commissioner submitted to Government in February last, respecting the serious drain made upon civic resources by the uncontrolled expenditure of the Plague Committee, Mr. Snow urged that half the cost only of plague measures should be borne by the Municipality, three-tenths by Government, and one-fifth by the Port Trust. The letter was forwarded to the latter body by Government to enable the Trustees to express their views on the proposal. The grounds upon which the Municipal Commissioner based his suggestion that the Trust should contribute so large a quota of the charges were that the very existence of the Trust is bound up in the prosperity of the trade of Bombay; and that the disastrous effects of the plague thereon had been mitigated to a considerable extent by the "ungrudging willingness" with which the Municipality had responded to the calls made upon it. "If this Municipality" wrote Mr. Snow "has conferred direct benefits on its citizens by the large sums expended on the plague, these efforts have directly benefitted the Port Trust. The taxes which this body pays to this Municipality are in return for the ordinary services rendered to its estate; but when in addition to these ordinary services extraordinary efforts are put forth for its benefit, then a contribution in some way commensurate with the interests conserved may, I submit, be equitably demanded." The question thus raised was to have been considered at the meeting of the Port Trust held on Tuesday, a long minute drawn up by the Chairman on the subject having previously been circulated amongst the Trustees. But consideration had to be postponed until the next meeting owing to the discussions which arose respecting the proposed loan of twelve lakhs, and on other items of the agenda. As however most of the Trustees have minuted against the subvention, there seems no likelihood whatever of acceptance by the Board of the bill which Mr. Snow as representing the Municipality wishes to draw against it. Anxious as we are to see the city relieved of a much larger part of the burden imposed upon her by the intolerable extravagance of the Plague Committee than Government proposed, we must admit that the attitude of the Trustees is a reasonable one which any body of business men might be expected to take. The Board is the largest individual ratepayer in the city, and although, as the Commissioner says, its rateable contributions to the civic exchequer are for ordinary services, it will have to share with other ratepayers the chargeability for the additional taxation which the Municipality must impose next year to meet its liabilities on account of the plague loan that is to be raised. The Chairman's minute we understand takes up the question from the standpoint of the interests vested in the Trust, and asks why over and above the liability the Board shares with other ratepayers for this enhanced taxation, it should directly pay twenty per cent. of the plague charges. The Commissioner says it should do so because the vigorous measures taken by the Municipality and afterwards by the Plague Committee conserved the trade of the city at a time when it was in great peril.

It is contended in reply that the argument applies just as strongly to the private merchant and the man of business, whose interests in the continuance of the trade of the city are relatively as great as those of the Port Trust. The latter body exists in a corporate capacity not to advance the private interests of its members, but to make due provision for the shipping of the port, and to afford all possible facilities for its trade. Surplus revenue is either devoted to the reduction of port dues or to the increase of facilities for trade. It is contended that if, after two years of deficit in its revenues, the Trust takes upon itself one fifth of the cost of plague measures over and above the large quota it pays in Municipal taxes, this action will be equivalent to putting upon the trade of the port a larger share of the cost than it ought in equity to contribute. Commerce is only now recovering from the retardation it has suffered in the last two years, and to handicap it by any imposts it is not legally called upon to pay would not be wise in the interests of the prosperity of the Port. The Board has already at the request of Government undertaken liability for a proportion of the cost of sea going passenger examinations conducted within the limits of it own jurisdiction; it has also during the successive epidemics of plague kept its own house in order, and relieved the Municipality of all responsibility to provide hospitals or segregation camps for the Port Trust labourers. Beyond these special charges relating to the area within its own limits, the Board will not, it is believed, be prepared to go in assisting the city to meet the heavy financial burden that the plague has occasioned. It is impossible not to see the force of the arguments upon which this attitude of negation is based, much as the abandonment of hope of help from this quarter is to be regretted from the ratepayer's point of view. But however cogent the reasoning of the Trust may be for refusing a "benevolence," Government cannot with any show of justice or equity adopt the same course. The suppression of the plague in the city was admitted to be an "Imperial concern" by Lord Sandhurst, and on the strength of that admission work was taken from the Municipality and put in to the hands of a body appointed by Government, which poured out Municipal money like water in reckless fashion. But the understanding throughout was that the Government which called this body into existence and which alone could exercise any control over its policy or expenditure, was to bear a good share of the cost. We are informed that in the Budget to be presented at the forthcoming meeting of the Legislative Council at Poona, the revised estimates for the past financial year will include the provision of over a lakh of rupees on account of the Government share of the plague expenditure, and that in the current year's estimate about seven lakhs of rupees are set aside to meet plague charges, in all parts of the Presidency. The city has a right to expect far more equitable treatment than appears to be contemplated by these figures. The share of this amount which will come to Bombay must necessarily be small. Even if the figures we have quoted for the two years were put together they would fall very short of the proportion of expenditure equitably due from Government, placed by Mr. Snow at thirty per cent. of the 38 lakhs which (even without a recrudescence of plague) will have been expended up to the end of the year.

By another 1,773 the number of persons on famine relief works in India have gone up to 19,692. Of these Bombay claims 18,851, and Madras the remaining 841, which represents a decrease for that Presidency of thirty-nine on the week. The destitution is still principally among the Sholapur weavers who send 16,727 for relief. The season reports show that prospects generally throughout the country are improving and native seers profess to foresee no occasion for alarm. But in many places the want of rain is still felt. In Bombay Presidency it is shown that rain fell in all districts during the week. The fall was good in the Konkan and in parts of Gujarat, but elsewhere it was moderate or slight. More rain is urgently wanted throughout the Deccan and the Karnatak, excepting in the hilly talukas, also in parts of Gujerat, Kathiawar and Sind. The standing crops are withering in Bijapur and in Eastern Belgaum and have been injured by insects in parts of those districts. Sowing and transplantation are in progress, except where retarded for want of rain. Preparations for the late crops have commenced in Bijapur. Madras reports show good rainfall on the West Coast and the Nilgiris; moderate in the Circars and in parts of Chingleput and North Arcot; and light and scanty or nil elsewhere. Except under the large irrigation works and wells the water-supply is scanty. Ploughing power is proceeding wherever possible, but sowings are much retarded in the Deccan, the Carnatic, and the Central districts. Standing crops are generally good on the West Coast and in the Circars; elsewhere they are withering. Pasturage is scanty, but fodder is available, and cattle is in normal condition. Nevertheless the prospects are considered fair generally on the West Coast and in the Circars, but elsewhere a good fall of rain is urgently required to save the standing dry crops and to allow of extended sowings. This is the case in other parts and Orissa. South-West Bengal, many parts of Upper Burma and Nepal are crying out for more rain. In the Central Provinces there has been too much and a break in the downpour is anxiously looked for.

THE Committee on Railway Defence has commenced its sittings at Simla, but its proceedings are likely to be protracted, as information has to be collected from all parts of India and this will take some months. It is understood that volunteers generally, and railway volunteers in particular, will play an important part in the scheme which is under preparation for the defence of railway works.

PRIVATE letters from Home show that the Currency Commission was to adjourn for the vacation on 25th instant. The prospect of a speedy termination to its labours therefore appears to be growing remote. Meanwhile, no further intimation has arrived regarding the next Viceroy.

NOTHING further has transpired regarding the reported expedition to Jhandol by the Nawab of Dir. Major Deane has, we understand, pointed out to the Nawab the risks he is running and how any aggressive action on his part cannot be countenanced by the Government of India. No remonstrance could be too strongly worded in such a case.

THE levies which the Nawab of Dir maintains under agreement with the Government of India to keep open the Chitral road have always had as their de facto commandant a native officer of the Indian Army. Risaldar Kashi Nand, 10th Bengal Lancers, has just been appointed to the post, and he should have joined by this time. He may find occasion to exercise much tact if matters assume a serious complexion in Dir and Bijour.

NEWS received by this week's mail states that Sir George White underwent a minor operation in order to ensure a complete cure of his broken leg. The bones were found to have united and no further complications are likely to take place.

SANCTION has been accorded to the use of khaki pagris instead of cap covers for field service in the case of the 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas. The change has been made at the suggestion of Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Travers, Commanding the Battalion.

THE Commander-in-Chief has just issued a General Order dealing with the vexed question of compensation for dearness of forage in the case of *siladar* cavalry regiments. The procedure to be observed by the Station Compensation Committee is that when regiments receive advances from the Government to purchase stocks of grain and fodder special rates are to be fixed for these articles based on the prices actually paid by the regiment.

COLONEL MORE MOLYNEUX has vacated the post of Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch, Army Headquarters, Colonel Wolfe Murray succeeding him. Colonel More Molyneux proceeds this week to Cawnpore as Colonel on Staff, but shortly takes two months' privilege leave.

MAJOR H. ST. L. WOOD, Dorsetshire Regiment, at present Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Southern Shan States, is likely to be appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, Bangalore district, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Wolfe Murray; Major E. J. Sharpe, Middlesex Regiment, succeeding him in the Shan States.

THE Maharaj Rana of Dholpore has, we believe, succeeded in collecting a large sum of money for the Indian Princes Victoria Health Institute, which is to be founded in commemoration of the Queen-Empress's jubilee and will facilitate bacteriological research in India. The Institute should now be called into existence without much further delay.

MR. ROBERT H. ELLIOT, the well-known planter of Mysore, contributes a very strongly-worded article to the *National Review* entitled "India in Deep Waters," dealing with India's financial difficulties. His conclusions are :—(1) We must have a currency which will place India on an equal footing with the other silverusing countries whose productions compete with those of India. (2) This can only be attained by gradually opening the Mints in whatever way may seem judicious. (3) The finances must be aided, and the condition of the country improved, by granting a British guarantee for all the existing and all the future liabilities of India; and the losses in exchange to the Government must be recouped by import duties and other forms of taxation.

THE Hon'ble Colonel Sir George Moore, President of the Madras Municipality, had a nasty accident on Saturday night in Mowbray's Road, Royapettah. While being driven home from the Madras Club at about midnight by Mr. Sutherland Orr, the horse attached to the dogcart took fright and bolted suddenly, with the result that Mr Orr was thrown out and sustained some slight bruises. Colonel Sir George Moore while attempting to stop the pony was also thrown out a short distance further and received a bad cut on his head. Mr. Orr, who picked himself up, went to the assistance of Sir George, had him conveyed home in another carriage, which had been sent for in the meantime. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Maitland was sent for and under his advice Colonel Moore was removed on Sunday morning to the General Hospital, where he is being attended to in the Officers' ward. On enquiries made at the Hospital we learn that he passed a good night and that he has been doing well. No fear is entertained of any serious consequences from the accident.

IT has been under contemplation by the Southern Mahratta Railway authorities to connect Kurnool with Kurnool Road station by a light railway or a steam tramway, and with this view the Agent addressed the District Board of Kurnool requesting permission to lay a line along the trunk road. The District Board held a special meeting last month to consider the proposal, at which the following resolution was passed :—"The Board unanimously agree to a light railway or steam tramway being laid along the District road between Kurnool Road station and Kurnool subject to the conditions mentioned in the Agent's letter, namely, that a speed restriction of 10 miles an hour throughout should be observed except when the line passes through villages, when the speed should be reduced to four miles an hour, or the line fenced off when passing through such villages." The sanction of Government to the undertaking of the project having been applied for, it has passed the following order :—"The District Board's proposal to hand over a portion of the road from Kurnool to Dhone along the Local Fund road to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for the purpose referred to is approved."

AT a Durbar held at Government House, Rangoon, on Monday, Sir Frederick Fryer, having distributed rewards and titles to various native officials, delivered a long address which touched on several matters of importance. He said the settlement of Lower Burma is nearing completion, and the revenue has been fixed on a careful calculation of the fertility of soil and the resources of the cultivators. In Upper Burma land revenue questions are being carefully considered, and the solution of problems in connection with the settlement there is within sight. The existing financial contract is not unfavourable to Burma, and unless unforeseen calamities should occur it will be possible to provide more liberally for the needs of the province in matters of roads and other public works than has been possible of late years. The stringent opium regulations introduced in 1893 are now being examined with a view to ascertaining how far they have been successful. Respectable classes of Burmans, who have repeatedly proclaimed their aversion to the opium habit and have promised co-operation in the enforcement of the severe prohibitory measures which they advocate, have hitherto not been very ready to render the aid they promised; and without their aid full success cannot be expected for any regulations. His Honour then dealt at length with the plague and with Municipal subjects, intimating that the Supreme Government propose to withdraw from Rangoon Municipality the town, lands fund—some two lakhs a year—enjoyed by the Municipality since 1861. It is proposed to remodel the Rangoon police and place them on the same footing as the police in the presidency towns. Other measures would be Bills amending the Military Police Act, Gambling, Forests and Ferries Acts. He hoped for increased trade with China and more rapid progress in the demarcation of the Burmo-Chinese boundary than was made last season.

THE Abyssinian Embassy to France has reached Paris and is now at the Grand Hotel, where (says a Paris Correspondent) it occupies the suite assigned to the Madagascar Mission which M. Duclerc turned out of France. Li Hung Chang and the Emperor and Empress of Brazil lodged in the same rooms. The Ethiopian Ambassadors were received by two attaches of the Foreign Office. M. Lagarde, Governor of Jibutil, accompanied them to Europe. There are three Ambassadors and thirty followers. The first Ambassador is Prince Woldie, the second Lidj (or "Infant") Nadan and the third Prince Berato, nephew of Ras Makonnen. Nadan is an aide-de-camp of the Emperor. Berato served as an officer in the campaign against the Italians. They are fine-looking men, and wear broad-brimmed grey felt hats and white bournous embroidered with gold. No member of the Mission speaks French. The chaplain dresses like a Catholic priest. They are to attend the 14th of July Review at Longchamps. It must give them a high opinion of the military strength of France. M. Faure will grant them a solemn reception at the Elysee, and ask them down to Rambouillet. Among the presents the Ambassador brings for M. Faure is a collection of elephant's tusks.

AMERICAN literature has lately been prolific in biographies of the heroes of the Secession War. Few of these memoirs, judged by the personalities of their subjects, should exceed in interest a biography of "Stonewall" Jackson. Colonel Henderson, Professor of Military History at the Staff College, has written one. It will be published by Messrs. Longmans next autumn (a season to which, partly owing to the preoccupations of the Spanish-American war, the issue of numerou works has been postponed). Horace Greeley said that "Stonewall "Jackson's untimely and tragical death was the greatest loss "yet sustained by either party in the fall of a single man." Readers of the present generation have forgotten how Jackson earned his sobriquet by the dogged, solid stand he made at Bull Run. "Stonewall" Jackson's dashing, brilliant victories over the gallant Northerners make up a considerable list. One of his great achievements was his saving General Lee, near Sharpsburg, from ruin. No leader was ever more beloved by his soldiers than this Confederate General. Like Grant, he served in the Maxican war. Both retired from the army after the war, Jackson to lecture at a military college, Grant to try his luck in the dry goods line, and at farming, and so on; until the secession movement called them forth for other work.

SCARLET it has always been supposed was the worst colour possible for the purposes of the battlefield. It has been said so with such frequency indeed that nobody of late years has cared to dispute the fact. We owe it to some very practical experiments carried out in Germany that the question has now been put on a more satisfactory basis. A squad of ten men, two dressed in light grey, two in dark grey, two in scarlet, two in blue, and two in green, were lately ordered to march across an open country. Their movements were closely watched. The first men to disappear from sight were those in light grey, immediately afterwards the scarlet, then the dark grey, and finally the blue and the green. Here we have all well-worn theories upset. Experiments carried out on the rifle range showed that our national colour possesses even distinct merits. The idea was this time to ascertain which colour gave the worst mark for the rifle. Twenty men, all good shots, were used for the purpose of the experiment. After they had fired a given number of rounds it was discovered that scarlet was far the most difficult colour to hit. For every miss at the other colours there were three in favour of scarlet. We will not assert that these experiments were conclusive evidence in favour of our national colour, but they certainly go a long way to justify its retention. There is much to be said in these days of quick firing guns in favour of a uniform which is difficult to hit, and in this particular scarlet undoubtedly will hold its own against all other colours.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE DECISION OF THE AMERICAN CABINET.

LONDON, JULY 27.

After a prolonged conference of the McKinley Cabinet yesterday, a member of the Cabinet declared that it had practically been determined to accept the offer of Spain to open peace negotiations, hut the war would continue unabated until more tangible terms were proposed by Spain.

SPAIN'S REQUEST FOR PEACE.

THE MINIMUM TERMS TO BE DEMANDED.

A Washington telegram to the "New York Herald" states that the French Ambassador's note to President McKinley said that Spain admits being worsted in the struggle, and asks to be informed on what terms the United States will be prepared to conclude peace.

It is stated that President McKinley's minimum terms are the complete independence of Cuba under American protection; the absolute cession of Puerto Rico, and the Ladrones, and a port and coaling station in the Philippines.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS OPENED.

JULY 26.

The Spanish Government has formally sued for peace through the French Ambassador at Washington.

President McKinley will consult with his Cabinet before sending a reply.

LANDING OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN PUERTO RICO.

An official despatch announces that the force under General Miles landed on Monday at Guanica, Puerto Rico, ten miles to the westward of Ponce, after a skirmish with the enemy in which four Spaniards were killed, the American troops being untouched.

General Miles is now pushing forward to capture the railway.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The bulletins relating to the condition of the Prince of Wales state that his Royal Highness is making uninterrupted progress towards recovery.

ZOLA'S PUNISHMENT.

M. Zola has been deprived of the Legion of Honour.

THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

The Nile force has established an advance depot at Nasri, twelve miles below Shabluka.

The Khalifa is concentrating his forces at Omdurman, where he has recalled all his outposts except from Ghedarif and Shabluka, and announces his intention of leading his army in person.

A COUNTY CRICKET.

JULY 27.

Yorkshire has beaten Gloucestershire by an innings and twelve runs.

THE FRONTIER DISTURBANCE.

THE NAWAB OF DIR INTERVENES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

The quarrel in Bajour, in which the Nawab of Dir has intervened, is between two petty chiefs namely Sayed Ahmed Khan of Barwa, and Abdul Majid Khan of Munla, who are competing for the sovereignty left vacant by Umra Khan, who is now practically a prisoner in Kabul. The Nawab has espoused the cause of Sayed Ahmed, while the Khan of Nawagai sympathises with Abdul Majid. The Mad Fakir is still in Upper Swat and has been turned back in his recent endeavour to proceed down the valley. Unless therefore he attacks Dir itself he cannot easily affect the position. He is still preaching, but when last heard of his following was only about sixty people; so it is unlikely he can be strong enough to attempt this. The Hadda Mulla, on the other hand, who is in his new mosque in Mamund country, is said to have next to no following. So it seems likely that the Nawab of Dir and Khan of Nawagai will be left to settle the matter between them.

VETERINARY APPOINTMENT.

Veterinary-Colonel Glover proceeds on three months' leave; Veterinary-Major Rutherford meanwhile taking charge of his duties at Murree.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Brevet-Col. Shone, R.E., is transferred from Bombay to the Punjab Command, and Lieutenant Burne, R.E., from Bengal to Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Mayhew has been granted one year's leave out of India.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA, JULY 27.

Lord Sandhurst's eleven versus Ahmednagar which was delayed by heavy rain of yesterday night and early morning, was played on mat wicket to which Ahmednagar team were evidently not used to. Play commenced after 1-30, Ahmednagar won toss went in first to bat, and made 44 which Mr. Fernyhough 16 and Mr. Cooke 10, rest minor scores. The home team went in made 197 for eight wickets down. Captain Greig played a merry game scored 113, was retired. Messrs. Bond made 32, Edwards 17, nearly whole of Ahmednagar team was put in bowling.

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJIBHOY.

A largely attended public meeting was held this afternoon at the residence of Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pridimjee, for the purpose of expressing sympathy of the people of Poona with the family of late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy in the bereavement sustained by them by his untimely death. Hon'ble Crowe proposing Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee for the chair, Pudumjee rose and spoke in high terms, of the family. Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Khandalawalla proposed and seconded by Gungaram Bhow, that this meeting desires to record on behalf of the public their sense of sorrow at the loss which the various communities have sustained by the untimely death of Sir Jamsetjee third Baronet—carried unanimously. The third resolution proposed by Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy seconded by Khan Bahadur Cursetjee, that sincere condolence of this meeting be conveyed to Dowager Lady Jamsetjee and other members of the family, and that the chairman be requested to give effect. Mr. Plunkett then proposed and Rao Bahadur Narayenbhai seconded, that as the movement has been set on foot in Bombay, to commemorate the memory, a committee of nearly thirty gentlemen be formed to co-operate in the movement—carried unanimously. A number of speeches were made by gentlemen entrusted with various propositions who referred in affect to the services and good qualities of the deceased baronet. One spoke of Sir Jamsetjee going to wish his sister a happy birthday on the very day of his death, little suspecting his end was so near, and another in speaking of munificence of the family, said he remembered how years ago he had seen the first Baronet who went about casting handfuls of coin among the poor. Mr. Pallonji Nusserwanjee proposed a vote of thanks to the chair. the meeting then dispersed.

FROCKS AND FASHIONS.

(FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 8.

I TOLD you in my last letter all about the "Press" Bazaar. So perhaps you may be interested in hearing that the hope that there will be £10,000 for the London Hospital seems in a fair way to be realized. Throughout both days the rooms at the Hotel Cecil were thronged from end to end until the last hour, and it was necessary during the afternoon to close the doors periodically, until the telephones from the exits announced that there was room for more. The crowd were most good natured, and one could only wish the rooms had been larger, and the time looger, as the takings would then have been largely increased. But, of course, there is no building in London which would have met the occasion and provided all the space needed for stalls, entertainments, side shows, and admitted the enormous numbers who desired to be present.

Just now we are having a gay time, one bright and brilliant scene seems to succeed another, flowers playing an important point in all. One evening I dined one of a party of twenty at really a lovely table. A thick wreath of smilax had been laid upon the cloth in varied hues, and within this were three huge silver bowls filled with yellow iris and foliage. Silver specimen glasses arranged in much the same way down either side. The menus were printed on small white cards, with one corner turned down. We had a delicious dinner over which we were unfortunately obliged rather to hurry, as we were bound for the Lyric theatre and Sarah Bernhardt.

By the way, I hear the "Divine Sarah," who is a great patriot and a fierce hater of the Germans, has yielded to the temptation to visit Berlin. It is a pretty substantial temptation, amounting it is said, to no less than £750 per evening. When the matter was first mooted, Madame Bernhardt theatrically declared that her way to Berlin lay through Alsace-Lorraine. I don't know quite what she meant by this, for eager as the Germans are to see her, I suppose she hardly expects them to restore the lost provinces for the privilege. However, now it seems all settled, and no doubt the Berlin folk will give the great French actress a courteous and enthusiastic welcome. The Emperor himself is reported to have said, "I see in her only the great artiste and care not what else she may be."

A very full and smart house graced the first performance of "Ragged Robin" at the Haymarket. The Lord Chief Justice of England, with his wife, occupied one of the boxes. Lady Granby, wrapped in soft white fluffy feathers, came in late, with Miss Pamela Plowden, all shinning in glittering silver embroidered on her white satin frock. Mrs. Carl Meyer, in becoming pale pink with masses of leafless roses on her shoulders and sleeves, was with her husband. Miss Olga Nethersole, the beautiful and successful actress was in a box, and had a crimson rose in her hair and a white dress sparkling with gold paillettes. I saw Miss Marion Terry also, in an artistic dress of grey green. It is a rather sad, but delightful play. Mr. Tree being at his best. At first sight you cannot help a fleeting comparison between the personality of "Ragged Robin," vagabond—market-singer and gipsy as he is—with the "Gringoire" of the "Ballad-Monger," who is very much the same sort of character, but with this difference, that Tree showed him to us as a picturesque and poetical personage, singing a sort of troubadour songs of his own composing in the streets and villages through which his vagrant fancy might take him. In his tattered cloak, with his bright ribbons on his lute and his fair hair as Gringoire in his mind, one does not marvel that Mr. Tree tried to make a marked and significant difference by dressing his new vagabond in colourless rays and brown, faded, rusty leggings with no relieving brilliancy of colouring to remind us of Gringoire, and a black wig and close black beard and moustache to efface our memory of the fair skinned troubadour.

A lady sat close to me in a lovely frock. It was of pearl-white satin, the front of the skirt and bodice composed of a multitude of tiny flounces of chiffon, hemmed with narrow black velvet, the shoulder straps were of black velvet, as was the large bow in front of the decolletage. The train portion of bodice and the skirt, with demi-train, cut in one, was bordered with an insertion of lace edged each side with a ruche of chiffon. Diamond buckles were worn to attach the lace sleeves to the shoulder straps, and in the centres of the bow on the bodice and the full rosette of velvet fastening the waist band. We went on to one of the prettiest balls I have been to for a long time, it was in a new house just rebuilt, pretty archways leading from the centre hall, guarding the staircase and the anti-room to the dining-room. The wall painted a deep pink, the paint pure white, and electric light every where. The fire places had been filled with growing plants, the mantel piece garlanded with roses. Wherever you turned in a house filled with cosy corners, and unexpected angles (one of the charms of the new house), you came across banks of pink and green flowers, all illuminated with the electric light, really a replica of fairy land.

Our hostess wore a green satin gown trimmed with black silk lace over chiffon. The lace was used for a deep flounce on the skirt and to drape the body, scarf ends falling beneath the waist belt and knotted loosely below the left hip, and caught together with a large bunch of black poppies. Her daughter wore an artistic dress of white satin with a wide band of paste and pearls down the centre of the front breadth; soft drapings of tulle being drawn down each side of this band. The bodice was trimmed in the same style and had chains of pearls looped over it. A scarf of chiffon, dotted over with tiny pearls, formed the sash which was draped below the left hip with a chain of pearls. The skirt was cut with a short train.

I see a marriage has been arranged between Lady Cowley and Mr. Biddulph. Lady Cowley divorced her husband, Lord Cowley last year. You will remember she was one of the twin daughters of Lord Abergavenny, and the two sisters when they came out were much admired and generally spoken of as the lovely Nevill twins. Of late years she and her sister, who married Mr. Blundell Leigh have been seen a great deal in the hunting field and at all the big race meetings Mr. Biddulph is young, nice looking and very well off. So I hope it will be better luck for the bride this time.

Ladies who cling to their osprey plumes have found some salve for their consciences in the "tu quoque," retort applied to man. In some regiments, the Royal Horse Artillery and the Hussars, we suppose, ospreys have formed part of the regulation uniform for officers. Two blacks of course don't make a white, neither do two osprey plumes instead of one, make ornithological virtue and the "tu quoque" in the case was hardly logical seeing that the wearing of the feathers was ordained and limited. But the Selborne Society has been at work to remove this mote from the male eye, and now it is stated by the Under-Secretary for War that orders have been given to select some satisfactory substitute in the shape of feathers, for the osprey plumes which it is so desirable should be left to the beautiful birds to which they belong.

Walking out the other day I chanced to meet the little Lady Alexandra Duff. She really is quite startlingly like her charming grand mother, the Princess of Wales. She carries her tiny person with the same mixture of gentleness and hautuer, so characteristic of the Princess. What a thoroughly womanly woman our dear Princess is. And what a true and sincere friend, although her intimate friends are few. There is I suppose no woman who more truly knows Her Royal Highness than Miss Knollys, who for years has been her trusted and loved friend, and who has been with Her Royal Mistress through sunshine and sorrow. Apropos of Princesses an amusing story is told of Princess Christian and one of her soldier sons when quite a little fellow, still in the Cumberland Lodge nursery. Seeing some cavalry exercising in the park one day he exclaimed, "I should like to be a soldier." But you can't be a soldier, dear," replied his mother. "Why not, Mamma?" "Oh," said the Princess, slightly posed, "You would have to give up nurse, and you would not like that." The little Prince thought a moment, then, "I need not give up nurse, Mamma" "But soldiers don't have nurses, dear," replied the Princess. "Oh, yes, they do" retorted the small boy confidently. "When we drive down the Long Walk on Sunday, we see lots of soldiers and they nearly always have their nurses with them."

We have had a lovely week for Henley sunshine every day, making it quite delightful to get out of dear old roasting London, on to the cool and delicious Thames. What an entrancing sight it was. The shining river, soft green banks, and bright blue sky above—to say nothing of the dazzling costumes. Really, now we have an opportunity of wearing them, our frocks seem to be prettier than ever this year, so light and so extremely graceful. I noticed a great absence of flannel dresses, their place being taken by drill or pique of muslins. We saw crowds. To begin the day they are fresh and charming, but when they have borne the "burden and heat" what sad spectacles they sometimes become. From a picturesque point of view I noted a great improvement. The sailor hat of past years was to a great extent surplanted by the flopping leghorn with its chiffon bow and wreath of gay flowers, leaves, fruit or berries. The chiffon parasoles too added a great deal to the brightness of the scene.

One day we had to tear ourselves away from Henley, and come up to Town for a smart wedding It took place at the historical old church (matrimonially historical I mean), S. George's Hanover Square. The chansel was beautifully decorated with huge palms, and masses of white-flowers in pots, the palms forming a continuous arch up to the Altar rails. The bride and bridegroom were an ideal couple as far as good looks are concerned—he, very tall, dark and extremely handsome—she fair, very young and really a lovely bride. Her dress was the usual white satin, trimmed with long scarves and bows of chiffon which gave it a light and girlish appearance. Beautiful old lace was arranged on the bodice, and from a wreath of orange blossoms, in which glistened diamond stars fell a long veil of tulle. The bridesmaids wore gowned in turquoise silk covered with "mussalin (de soie" and lace insertion—blue chiffon sashes, soft white hats, with white feathers and knots of turquoise blue velvet, their beautiful bouquet being of dark red roses. The bride's mother, a fair-haired, handsome matron, was in a lovely shade of brown green, her bonnet being just one mass of forget-me-nots and blue feathers. A fair married sister was in a graceful dress of heliotrope silk, veiled by the finest muslin. Her toque was just a soft crown of heliatrope flowers, resting lightly on her golden hair, and her lovely shower bouquet, mauve orchids, asparagus fern and smilax. Later we saw our happy pair off to thee river for the first part of their honeymoney. Given, good weathers could even married lovers want any thing much nearer paradise?

A EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH STEALING A CABRIOLET.

THE ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Mrs. Ellen Atkins charges Mr. E. C. P. O'Brien with theft of a cabriolet. Mr. H. Sealy, pleader, prosecuted; while the accused was defended by Mr. D. D. Davur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Smetham, solicitor.

Mr. Lidbetter, recalled and further cross-examined by Mr. Sealy, said he did not recollect his having written to the Indian Guarantee Association that the firm of Anderson and Co., held two promissory notes from the Maharajah of Patiala for two lakhs of rupees. Witness did not write such a letter on 28th June 1897. Witness had left Anderson and Co., in the month of March last year. Witness had written to the Indian Guarantee Association asking them to stand security for him, when he was appointed secretary of the Railway Servants Amalgamated Society. The two promissory notes were held by Colonel Anderson, and had not been entered in the schedule of the firm of Anderson & Co., because they belonged to Col. Anderson.

Mr. Davur complained that these questions had nothing to do with the subject-matter of the charge, and they were suggested by Mr. Crage, pleader, who was the son of the complainant and who had a dispute with the accused.

Mr. Sealy submitted that he wanted to show by these questions that the witness was not a reliable man.

Re-examined by Mr. Davur, witness said he knew Mr. Crage, pleader. He was Mrs. Atkins' son. He and witness had disputes in connection with some railway matters.

Mr. John William Ward, examined by Mr. Davur, said he was a railway contractor and knew the accused. The accused had a roan mare, which was well recognised and known as a trotting pony. As far as witness was aware the accused always talked to him about the pony as his own. Witness had arranged a racing match between his pony and the accused's pony for Rs. 2,000 a side, but the engagement fell off, as his mare got sick. The race was to have run in traps. There were negotiations between the witness and the accused for the purchase of the pony. The accused wanted Rs. 2,500 for it and witness did not buy. That was about November two years ago, shortly after the race matter.

Sukhram Dhunsham said, he was in charge of the cabriolet and the pony which belonged to the accused.

Mr. Davur then summed up, and Mr. Sealy replied on behalf of the prosecution.

The magistrate, in disposing of the case remarked that the only question which the court had to decide was whether the taking away of the property was or was not dishonest? The accused appeared to have taken it away under the "bona fide" belief that he was entitled to do so. The accused was, therefore, acquitted. But as he was not justified in sending the ghorawalla to take away the property, the court ordered that the cabriolet should be returned to Mrs. Atkins. The pony should be returned to Mr. O'Brien.

DACOITS IN THAR AND PARKAR.

SOME of the gangs of dacoits of the Thar and Parkar and other districts in Sind which gave much trouble to the authorities two years ago, and whose suppression was only partially brought about after Bachu and other ringleaders of the Mukhi Bhand outlaws had been either sentenced to death or killed in skirmishes with the troops, seems to be again on warpath. During the past month or so there have been three or four dacoities in different parts of Sind. In the Sanghar Taluka of the Thar and Parkar District, Mahomed Waris, a well-known and influential zamindar who rendered great service to the officials of Thar and Parkar District two years ago in capturing some members of Bachu's gang, was brutally murdered the other day along with some of his relations by a gang of armed robbers who are suspected to be a remnant of the notorious gang of Mukhi Dhand dacoits, and his property, including ornaments and jewellery, taken away. No trace of these dacoits has yet been found and the police search has up to this time availed very little. The cost of the additional punitive police that has now been quartered in the villages of Khipro, Sanghar and Mirpur Khas talukas, which are surpected of harbouring dacoits and other bad characters, will be levied from sections of the Mahomedan population of those villages, which are known to be refractory and lawless, and will, we hope, compel them to surrender the culprits. The dacoity in the Duobo village in the Dadu taluka which took place more than a fortnight ago, in which about 20 persons armed with swords and guns entered the house of a Bania named Lekhraj and carried away cash and ornaments worth about Rs. 15,000 also remains undetected, although Mr. McIver, District Superintendent of Police, Karachi, is personally investigating the matter on the spot. A third dacoity, though a small one, has taken place near the village of Futtehpur in the Johi Taluka, which also has to be traced. Again on the 15th instant yet another dacoity is reported from the village of Ahmedkhan in the Dadu Taluka. The dacoits it is stated entered the house of a Bania, remaining in it for about six hours, and after burning the Bania's account books and documents and setting the house on fire went off with all the property they could lay their hands on. One man was seriously injured, another has received two wounds with a knife, and several others have received injuries of a more or less severe nature.—*Sind Times.*

SOME interesting personal observations regarding the late Dr. Cornelius Herz are telegraphed by a Paris Correspondent, who says: He looked like a necromancer. Electricity seemed stored in endless quantities between his eyes, but when he laughed he looked all good nature. He enjoyed being thought a smart man, and took pride in his doctor's title. He was a Wandering Jew in restlessness, always on the move, roving from one end of Europe to the other. I never knew him to be a fortnight at a time in Paris or anywhere else until he fell ill at Bournemouth. Dr. Herz had a passion for domestic comfort, but lived chiefly in railway carriages. His house was furnished with extraordinary luxury, and with perfect taste. At one time his collection of paintings was valued at 80,000*l*. He was always discovering artists who afterwards became great. He seemed to scent out rare furniture and curios in the different capitals he was familiar with. Each time he came home from a race round Europe he brought back a quantity of valuable "finds." They were so arranged as to harmonise. He fetched his old father from America to see and enjoy them, then his mother-in-law. There were strange veins in his character. The defects were those of the self-made man. In making himself a man grows egotistical. But such faults were redeemed in Doctor Herz by genial and lovable qualities.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A MARWAREE AT BULESHWAR.

KILLED IN A HOUSE IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

A MURDER of a terrible description was committed some time during Tuesday afternoon in a boarding house, situated in 1st Bholwada Lane, Bhuleshwar, the victim being a Marwaree Hindu named Motilal Purtabmull, aged about twenty years, a broker in gold and silver. The man's life was taken in a most brutal and ferocious manner, his head being terribly battered about, a piece of cloth tied tightly round his neck and another round his head and face. The motive for the deed, is believed to have been the acquisition of the ornaments of the value of Rs. 30, which the man had on his person, when last seen alive, but which are now missing. The murdered man was residing in Bombay with his father until about three years ago, when the latter died and he returned to his native country Palli in Jodhpore in the Marwar District. He arrived again in Bombay about a week ago in search of employment and had since been putting up] in an eating house kept by one Luximee Narayen Kallandass. It is a three storeyed house, the first and third floors being used for the purposes of the boarding house, while the second floor was vacant and the mehta of the landlord used to sleep therein. For the first two or three nights deceased slept on the first floor, but as his sleep was disturbed by bugs, he and three other boarders began to retire at night on the second floor. On Tuesday noon Motilal took his meal in the boarding house on the first floor and went to the second floor to have his afternoon nap. What happened there subsequently nobody could say, but about 5 o'clock in the afternoon one of the boarders informed the keeper that deceased was lying dead. The alarm of murder was then given and the police were informed. Superintendent Hack and Inspector Jolliff at once proceeded to the house and found the man lying stretched on the floor, in a pool of blood. His head was battered as if with an iron hammer, the brain protruding and its substance lying about the floor. Both his legs and arms were pinioned with a dhotur, while a piece of cloth was tied tightly round the neck and another on the head and face. On the face being uncovered blood was found oozing from the nose and mouth. Upon an inquiry being made two gold rings, one waist chain and one gold chain were found missing from the body. Both the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner visited the place and made searching inquiries. Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali on receiving the information proceeded to the house and he and his detectives and the divisional police investigated the matter during the night, but no arrest could be made. The police are prosecuting the inquiries in a most rigorous manner and it is hoped that the culprits would be brought to justice.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquiry regarding the death of the deceased, yesterday morning at the spot, when the following evidence was recorded:—

Megraj Lukhmidas, a broker in gold and silver and residing in the same boarding house, where the deceased had been putting up, examined by the coroner said that deceased who was about eighteen or twenty years of age arrived in Bombay from his native country Palli in Jodhpore about a week ago in search of employment. On his arrival he came direct to the boarding house. He was quite well up to Tuesday when witness saw him at noon in Shaik Memon Street in the Marwaree Bazaar. Witness was than accompanied by two of his friends and was going towards the Fort. The deceased wanted to accompany them but witness told him that he could not take him with them and they then left him in the Bazaar. The deceased was at the time wearing in his right ear a gold ring with a gold chain attached to it and also another gold earring in his left ear. He was also wearing two gold rings on the little finger of his right hand. The rings formerly had stones in them, but the stones were missing. The deceased also had on his person a silver waistband. The gold earring with the chain, the other earring and the two finger rings contained about a tola or a tola and a quarter of gold, while the silver waistband was about eight or ten tolas in weight. About 5-30 p.m. on Tuesday, witness returned to the boarding house alone. There were then about ten or fifteen persons in the house. Luximee Narayen, the keeper of the house, informed the witness that deceased was dead and was lying on the second floor. Witness did not go upstairs till the police came and they took him upstairs and showed him the dead body of the deceased, which was lying in an empty room on the second floor. There was a white cloth tied tightly round the deceased's neck and fastened over his mouth. The ornaments were missing. Deceased had not obtained any employment during the seven days he had been in Bombay. The deceased was living in Bombay with his father until about three years and a half ago, when his father died. A fortnight after his father's death, deceased returned to his native country. His mother came and took him away. As far as witness knew, deceased had not been in Bombay again until he came back seven days ago. Witness left his friends in the Fort at 2-30 p.m. and on his return, he found them in the boarding house. The boarding house was on the first floor and there was another boarding house on the third floor. The second floor was vacant and the mehta of the landlord used to sleep there at night. During the first two or three nights deceased arrived in Bombay, he (deceased) slept on the first floor, but as he was troubled with bugs, deceased, witness and two other boarders began to take their sleeping repose on the second floor with the mehta. When deceased arrived here, he had one rupee and a half with him. He gave one rupee and a quarter to the boarding house keeper and kept the balance with him. As far as witness knew, deceased had no enemies. Deceased knew a number of persons in Bombay, who had arrived here from the same country. Deceased used to meet them in the street but as far as witness knew they did not visit him. Witness and deceased came from the same country.

The further inquiry was adjourned to Thursday the 11th August at 2-30 p.m. at the Esplanade Police Court.

THE DREYFUS PUZZLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your remarks in your leader of yesterday's Gazette, only confirmed the somewhat hasty conclusion arrived at by me, when commenting upon your article, in the Dreyfus case. You argue well when you say, that when the then Minister (of War) avowed his support, M. Kestner and other friends of the Captain failed to respond to it by lodging an appeal at the Cassasion. This is news indeed! When did M. Billot ever budge an inch from his determination never to open the case? all that he promised was an investigation of the matter, when it was told to him that the famous "bordereau" was a forgery. This he never did, and procrastinated until Esterhazy was charged publicly as the real author of the said document. You know how well the Court Martial (illegal) disposed of the charge and how the hero-martyr (!) left the court hissed, cheered and huzzahed! It was at this that the rightful indignation of the redoubtable Zola, was roused. It was at his trial that it leaked out during the cross-examination of the Generals who composed the Court-Martial, of the existence of other documents, withheld from the victim. This statement raised vehement protests in the press of each and every country of Europe and upon this secrecy that all right-minded people agree in denouncing the trial as illegal. You seem, strange to say, to entirely overlook the public statements of the foreign ministers of Germany and Italy as also the covert protest of Russia through the "Novoe Vreymia." The confessions of the military Attaches of Germany and Italy, who impute to Esterhazy, what Dreyfus is held guilty for, seems to be far more important than to be laid in abeyance. Hence, you see, sir, how insipid, vague, and utterly untrue the threats of the gorgeous Generals, who say that a terrible calamity would befall France should Dreyfus be allowed a fair and legal trial We vainly rack our brains to know whence the terrible danger is to come or rise. Probably the anti-semitic feelings of the Generals and their threatened resignation, if law is carried, out seems to be the prophesied danger. Thus it was shown that the friends of Dreyfus failed to respond to the appeal for the reason that they never were asked to do so, and not through fear of exposing the "guilt," which does not exist nor was proved to exist.—Yours, &c.,

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

July 27.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Muncipal Hall. In the absence of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji was called to the chair. There were also present: Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, R. H. Vincent, Mulji B. Barbhaya, K. N. Kabraji, Drs. A. G. Viegas, N. N. Katrak, Ismail Jan Mahomed, and K. N. Bahadurji, Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary, also attended the meeting.

THE BYCULLA POLICE QUARTERS.

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, dated the 22nd July 1898, stating, with reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution dated the 15th June, that the Byculla police quarters building and the police lines and stables there are the property of the Municipality, for which Rs. 821-1-1 per month are recovered in shape of rent from the monthly contribution paid by the Municipality to Government towards the cost of the Police; that all ordinary current repairs to the building are executed by Government at their own expense; that the work in the present case is of the nature of renewal which is necessary to maintain the building at its capital value; and that as Government pay rent for the building calculated at 5 per cent. on the cost thereof, the whole cost of renewing the balconies is a charge which should fall on the Corporation, who are the owners of the property.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the renewal of the balconies at the expense of the Municipality.

MANDVI MUNICIPAL CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The Committee considered memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding, with reference to the Standing Committee's resolution, dated the 15th June 1898, a letter from the Health Officer, who transmits a report, dated the 20th July 1898, on the working of the Mandvi Municipal Charitable Dispensary, from the Medical Officer in charge, and recommends that the dispensary be kept open for another three months after the end of the current month; requesting that the Standing Committee will now decide whether the dispensary is to be kept open or not.

Some of the members were of opinion that the dispensary had not proved so useful as was expected. It was, therefore, resolved to inform the Corporation that, in the opinion of the Standing Committee, it was not desirable to continue the dispensary.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS.

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, dated 22nd July, 1898, stating, in reply to the Standing Committee's resolution, dated 29th June, 1898, in reference to a letter from Mr. Lalshunker Luxmidas, suggesting the introduction of improved machinery for the slaughter of animals. The Commissioner stated that he saw no grounds for changing the present method of slaughter, which was, on the whole, as painless as it could be. It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation.

LOAN PROGRAMME FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner regarding the loan programme for the current year:

From P. C. H. Snow, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, to the Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 26th July 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will place before the members at the ensuing Standing Committee meeting to be held on the 27th instant, the following modifications which I propose should be made in the loan programme for the current official year.

2. According to sanctions which have been accorded from time to time by the Corporation, the loans to be raised this year aggregate 63 1-4 lakhs, thus.—

(a)	Corporation Resolution Nos 14435 of 25th March 1897 and 5518 of 9th September 1897 (a) First and second instalments of 9 lakhs each of the 25 lakhs loan	18	lakhs
(b)	Corporation Resolution No 8976 of 7th November 1895. Last instalment of the 15 3-4 lakhs loan	5¾	"
(c)	Corporation Resolution No 6?3 of 18th April 1898. First instalment of the 19 1-4 lakhs loan	5¼	"
(d)	Corporation Resolution No 2766 of 23rd June 1898 (d) Plague loan	34¼	"
	Total	63¼	lakhs

3. The modifications which I suggest are as follows:—

(a)	First and second instalments of the 25 lakhs loan	18	lakhs
(b)	Last instalment of the 15 3-4 lakhs loan	5¾	"
(c)	Full loan	19¼	"
(d)	Plague loan	20	"
	Total	63	lakhs

The difference of Rs. 25,000 in the total amount to be raised between these modified proposals and the sanctions accorded by the Corporation is so trifling as not to merit serious consideration.

4. A reference to Corporation Resolution No. 2,773 of the 23rd June will show that while that body sanctioned a loan of 34 1-4 lakhs for plague purposes, a rider was added to the effect "That the amounts recovered from Government and the Port Trust as their respective contribution to plague expenditure should be deducted from the total amount of the loan for which sanction is now sought, and (2) to bring to the notice of Government the desirability of fixing the period for the repayment of this loan at twenty years at least."

5. There can be no question, I assume, that a sum of at least 63 lakhs of rupees must be raised for the purposes of this Municipality within the next two months at least. I am, however, given to understand that, owing to contentious matter involved in the questions arising from the extent to which Government and the Port Trust should contribute towards plague expenditure, as also the period over which a plague loan should run, that even if the sanction to a reduced plague loan were eventually accorded by the Government of India on the terms asked for by the Corporation, it would arrive too late to be of any practical value.

6. Under these circumstances it seems to me that the best course to adopt would be to apply for a permanent plague loan of 20 lakhs running for a period of ten years and to make up the deficit of 14 1-4 lakhs thus caused by raising the full amount of the 19 1-4 lakhs loan instead of confining the amount to be taken up this year to only 5 1-4 lakhs.

7. To ask that the plague loan of 20 lakhs should run for at least twenty years would be to introduce, as I have already said, contentious matter, the settlement of which would entail correspondence and delay, a result which is to be deprecated if the object to be attained is to approach market during its most favourable period.

8. Another reason for my urging the raising of a loan of 20 lakhs is that the Government of India have already been familiarized with the idea of a permanent loan of 20 lakhs to replace the temporary loan of the like amount taken from the Bank of Bombay, and sanction to the permanent loan will therefore be accorded by wire if required.

9. Under all the circumstances of the case, I trust it will be seen that if our object is to approach the market at a favourable time and to raise the full amount required, it will be necessary both to avoid all contentious matter and to exercise the greatest possible despatch in arriving at a decision.

10. If the proposals I advance are approved, I would ask to be authorised to approach Government with the view of raising—

(1). The full loan of 19 1-4 lakhs in one instalment.

(2). A loan of 20 lakhs for plague purposes to run for a period of not more than ten years.

11. Under these proposals our income and expenditure would compare as under, taking the full interest and sinking fund charges on all loans including the plague loan:

Income		Rs 80,32,000
Expenditure—		
Normal Revenue	Rs 53,07,000	
Interest and sinking fund	" 26,25,000	
		Rs 79,32,000
	Balance	Rs 1,00,000

12. I need hardly urge in conclusion that the consideration of the questions involved is of vital importance to the interests of the Municipality, and that a speedy decision in the matter is indispensable to the floating of our loans. I would, therefore ask that a definite conclusion be arrived at on Wednesday, the 27th instant, and the matter submitted to the Corporation.—I have, &c.,

P. C. H. SNOW,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

After some discussion, it was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with the recommendation that the modifications in the loan programme for the current official year suggested in para. 3 of the Commissioner's letter be approved and adopted, and that the Commissioner be authorized to make arrangements for the raising of loans, aggregating Rs. 63,00,000, in the manner proposed by him; that the chairman be requested to apply to the Corporation to consider this resolution at their meeting called for 3rd August 1898, as urgent business.

VICTORIA GARDENS REFRESHMENT-ROOM.

The Committee considered letters from Mr. J. P. Orr, Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, and Mr. R. H. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, in regard to the resolution of the Standing Committee on the subject of allowing the licensee of the Victoria Gardens Refreshment Room to sell liquor. Mr Orr stated in his letter that he should be willing to grant the desired license at a fee of Rs. 500 for the first year experimentally, but before granting the license he should have to consult local opinion by posting notices of the proposal in and about the neighbourhood, and should be bound to refuse the license if local opinion manifested itself against the proposal. Mr. Vincent, in his letter, stated that having given the subject his most careful consideration, and having consulted several of his senior subordinates, he had seen reason to change his opinion and arrived at the conclusion that such an establishment would be highly objectionable. It would be frequented not by the better classes of Europeans, but by the riff-raff of the native and European community, whose presence occasionally in a somewhat hilarious state would tend to scare away the respectable natives and their families.

The letters were recorded, and it was resolved to give a fresh advertisement for tenders.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE GUN TRADE IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

SEIZURE OF THE BALUCHISTAN.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

MR. JUSTICE BIGHAM gave judgment on July 4 in the case of Fracis, Times, and Co. vs. the Sea Insurance Company (Limited). This was an action by the plaintiffs to recover from the defendants, under policies of insurance, loss sustained through the seizure by H.M.S. Lapwing, in the Persian Gulf, of certain arms and ammunition which the plaintiffs had shipped on the s.s. Baluchistan. The defendants denied liability on the ground that the plaintiffs at the time they took out the policy omitted to mention the material fact that the Persian Government had prohibited the importation of such goods.

Mr. Pickford, Q.C., and Mr. Hollams appeared for the plaintiffs; while Mr. J. Walton, Q.C., Mr. Carver, Q.C., and Mr. Scrutton represented the defendants.

Mr. Justice Bigham, in giving judgment, stated the facts as related in the evidence, and said that as long ago as the 1st of July, 1881, the Persian Government had issued a decree that no arms or ammunition should enter Persian territory without leave and permission of the Persian Government, and that if such goods arrived at Bushire they would be detained, and the fact reported to the authorities at Teheran. But he did not find that any attempt to enforce the prohibition was ever made, except possibly on one occasion in 1896. The plaintiffs had told him, and he was quite satisfied that they were telling him the truth, that for many years, since 1884, they had been regularly engaged in the importation of arms into Bushire. The trade had been conducted during all these years quite openly. The goods were described in the bills of lading as arms, and were so entered in the Customs both in England and in Persia. Other firms in Bushire carried on a similar trade. He thought it probable that the plaintiffs knew that there was something in the nature of a prohibition against the trade, and he was quite satisfied that they believed it to be a dead letter, and had never heard of any attempt to enforce it, or of any complaint by the Persian Government that it was being disregarded. If the so-called prohibition was effective for any purpose at all, it was merely for the purpose of enabling the representative of the Shah at Bushire, who apparently farmed his office from the Government, to levy heavy and arbitrary duties on the goods imported. The plaintiffs told him that the duties were fixed and levied with his permission, and he was well aware of the nature of the trade, and, so far from objecting to it, complained that there was not enough. All that was borne out by our Resident in his report for 1896-7. There was no real prohibition, nor did anyone engaged in the trade—certainly the plaintiffs did not—know that there was the least danger of interference so long as the duty was forthcoming in answer to the demands of the officials. If further evidence were required, it would be found in the report of the Consul-General for the year 1895 on the trade at Bushire. He stated that theoretically this trade in arms was prohibited by the Persion Government, "but, like all similar prohibitions in Persia, this practically only substituted an arbitrary impost for a fixed duty." It was the duty of the plaintiffs to disclose all that was material in enabling the underwriters to estimate the risk, and that question resolved itself into one of pure fact. Were the circumstances as known to the plaintiffs material? He was of opinion that they were not. He was quite satisfied that if the plaintiffs had told the defendants all they knew about this trade it would not have affected the judgment of the underwriters in estimating the risk. He doubted whether the Lapwing acted on the authority of the Persian Government. A "Times" telegram of the 16th December, 1897, reported that a seizure of arms had just been made at Bushire, which was "attributed to the vigorous action of the British and Persian authorities." He thought the telegram would have been more accurate if it had attributed the seizure to the vigorous action of the British authorities alone. No doubt it was at this time suspected that these arms were destined for Afghan tribes who had been giving trouble to the Indian Government, but he could not help thinking that the action of the Persian Government in December, 1897, when the services of the Lapwing were requisitioned, was actually due, not to the prohibition which existed against the importation of arms, but to some representation made by the British Government to the Shah. Whether he was right or wrong in that conjecture was, however, of little or no importance. It was sufficient for him, in his view of the facts, that there was no knowledge of the plaintiffs which could reasonably have affected the calculation of risk that they had failed to disclose. As to the second point taken by the defendants, namely, that the adventure was illegal because the importation of arms was contrary to the law of Persia, and that therefore the policy was void, in his opinion it had nothing in it. The import was not contrary to the law of Persia, as that law was administered and practised. The export of arms to the Persian Gulf was certainly not contrary to our law. Judgment must be for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed with costs.

Mr. Carver asked for a stay of execution, pending an appeal.

Mr. Justice Bigham said he did not think there should be a stay at all, and he thought the underwriters ought to pay.

The application was refused, and judgment was entered for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with costs.

THE TRIAL OF DR. COLLINS.

VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

CLOSING SCENES.

WHEN on Saturday July 2, for the sixth day in succession, the trial of Dr. Collins at the Old Bailey for the murder of Mrs. Uzielli was resumed, one of the jurors was found to be very unwell. There was a prospect, therefore, that the hearing might have to be adjourned, but the juryman determined to struggle against his weaknees, and to discharge his duty as a citizen. The result of his efforts, he having been accommodated with a less cramped seat outside, but on a level with the jury box, secured for him a compliment from Mr. Justice Grantham later in the day. The prisoner still presented a shockingly haggard appearance, and he listened to the Attorney-General, concluding the case for the Crown—put, it is true plainly but with so little desire to unduly press the charge of murder against the accused—with an attention that for the time being almost seemed to overcome the bodily weakness from which he was manifestly suffering. His earnest glances towards the individual jurors from time to time by the aid of one of his spectacle glasses were painful in their intensity, but long before the judge had concluded his summing up the prisoner appeared to realise that his chances of acquital were hopeless, and he leant back on his chair and closed his eyes, his face being half hidden by the handkerchief which he continually held before him.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S SPEECH.

The Attorney-General observed that whatever might be the result of the case, all would be glad to think that everything that possibly could be done for the defence had been done by his distinguished friend, Mr. Gill. He was, however, bound to refer to a suggestion—he would not call it an attack—made by his learned friend—that he (the Attorney-General) was addressing them after the speech for the defence. It was a fact that in cases of ordinary moment the law officers of the Crown did not appear in that Court, and it was the fact that when they did appear they had the responsibility—he would not call it a privilege—of dealing with the case by way of reply; and if there were one case more than another in which it was the duty of a law officer to fulfil that responsibility it was in this trial. He was there simply to attract their attention to the facts, practically without comment. The Attorney-General went on to allude to the condition of Mrs. Uzielli's health on the 14th and 15th March when she was enceinte, and to argue that the evidence clearly showed that after Dr. Collins had been visited she made preparations for certain eventualities. It was for the jury to decide whether what happened was in consequence of something that had taken place on the Tuesday. With reference to the cheque for thirty guineas only being sent to Dr. Collins by a rich woman for two attendances, that was only an incident in the case and it was not to be overlooked that the operation was not a difficult one. They had heard from the testimony of three medical men that the wound which had led to the death ensuing was caused by an instrument, and several of the instruments found in possession of the prisoner could have caused it. Had there been no secret between the doctor and the dead lady, why was Dr. Collins up to the last so anxious to minimise the seriousness of her condition. He ridiculed the theory that the medical evidence had been given with bias owing to professional jealousy, and denied that the coroner had in any way acted unfairly to Dr. Collins during the inquest. Having spoken of the law with regard to constructive murder and the possibility of the jury deciding that the present was a case of manslaughter he urged them if they came to the conclusion that the death of Mr. Uzielli was caused by the prisoner to do their duty, return a verdict in accordance with their conscience and leave consequences for the law to settle.

The prisoner at this period left the court for a few minutes by permission of the judge and spent a few minutes in the open air.

Mr. Justice Grantham, before summing up, recalled Mr. Troutbeck, the coroner, and asked him certain

questions as to allegations that the prisoner was sitting in court with two warders on either side. The coroner denied this, and said he understood that it had been a matter of arrangement between the lawyers that Sir John Williams, who was at the time in Wales, would not he called at the inquiry. His lordship remarked that he was glad to have those points cleared up.

THE SUMMING-UP.

Mr. Justice Grantham occupied about two hours and a half in reviewing the case, and bringing the facts of the evidence before the remembrance of the jury. He congratulated all concerned upon the propriety with which this long and difficult case had been conducted by all connected with it, and with regard to Mr. Gill's modest depreciation of his services for the defence, his lordship observed, To my mind, nothing could have been better than the defence made by Mr. Gill yesterday. Nothing was omitted which ought to have been said, and nothing was stated which ought not to have been said." Turning to the principles of law involved in the case, the learned judge said it was clearly laid down that any operation intended to cause miscarriage, where it was not medically necessary, was in itself an act of felony, and if the patient died under an illegal operation of that kind undoubtedly in the eyes of the law this was regarded as murder. However, juries did often take the view that where the victim herself was the consenting party to an illegal operation, the action of the guilty party only amounted to man-slaughter.

PASHIONABLE FOLLIES.

The judge in the course of his charge to the jury severely commented on the growing tendency among women in fashionable circles resorting to such means as those which occasioned such trials. "I cannot, I confess, understand women of position prostituting themselves to such an operation," said the judge, "and whether it be to hide their shame, or because they belong to a smart set, and wish for another year to wear pretty frocks and otherwise not be put to any inconvenience, that they submit to such operations, they are equally—in fact more—guilty than the poor working girl who resorts to such means to save her situation." The judge next went into details of the medical evidence, contrasted the statements on the one hand of Dr. Collins with those on the other of the general witnesses throughout the trial, and the scientific evidence of Sir John Williams, Mr. Bond, and Dr. Stivens. Whose story did they believe? The case, it was true, was based on circumstantial evidence. It was for the jury to decide upon the facts, and if there were any reasonable doubts in their minds as to the guilt of the prisoner he was entitled to be acquitted.

THE JURY'S CONSULTATION.

The Jury then retired for consultation, and for fifty minutes the people who crowded the court speculated as to what would be the result, though it was generally believed that the prisoner would not be convicted on the capital charge. At twenty past three o'clock the stentorian voice of the Usher summoned all to be silent. The jurymen slowly returned to their seats, the invalid juror being the twelfth to re-enter the box. All eyes were now anxiously directed to ward the dock, but the prisoner had not yet made his reappearance. After a few moments' delay, the oppressive silence was suddenly broken by the three sharp raps, or rather thuds, on the panel of the door—those emmous sounds which invariably herald the approach of the crimson-robed judge in the Criminal Court. At the same instant that the judge returned the prisoner was led, more like a man in a dream, to the front of the dock, warders standing at his shoulders. His pallid face and sunken eyes, his firmly closed lips and clenched hands all betokened the terrible mental anguish that he was undergoing. Judge and prisoner were now face to face.

THE DECISION AND RECOMMENDATION.

The Clerk of Arraigns—Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?

The Foreman—We have.

The Clerk of Arraigns—Do yon find the prisoner guilty of murder?

The Foreman—Not guilty of murder, but guilty of manslaughter, and we would give a strong recommendation to mercy.

The Judge—I may say that the jury have just handed me a letter, with which I agree, and which I will read. It runs: "The jury wishes to express their deep concern and condemnation of the growing tendency on the part of a certain section or women in the community, as is proved by the evidence in this case, who, while ready to avail themselves of their marital rights, seek at the same time to avoid the responsibilities arising therefrom." I quite agree with that rider.

The Clerk of Arraigns—Prisoner at the bar, having been found guilty of manslaughter, have you anything to say before judgment is passed upon you.

A PROTESTATION OF INNOCENCE.

The Prisoner replied—My Lord, I feel it to be a matter of useless form to protest my innocence to your lordship after your address to the jury; but I say this from my soul in this court of justice that I never did anything unlawfully to this poor lady, nor was I the cause of her death. And if she had been my own wife, child, or sister, my lord, I could not have treated her with greater kindness, attention, and skill. I may say, my lord, if she were alive today she would say the same herself. If any sentence that you may impose upon me I shall be conscious of these feelings.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Grantham said: William Maunsell Collins, you have been convicted by a jury who have found you guilty of felony of manslaughter on evidence which must have convinced all who have heard it. It is one of most serious crimes known to our law. It is true you were asked to perform the operation by a poor woman, who sought to meet a doctor of your reputation; but in the same way that if there were no receivers there would be no thieves, so if there were no doctors ready to perform this unholy and illegal operation for purposes of gain (the prisoner here dreamily shook his head) these unhappy women would not be guilty either of acts of immorality, nor would it be necessary for them to endeavour to hide their shame, or, as in in this particular case, be prepared to act the unwomanly part of this poor lady for the purpose of gratifying her vanity during the social season. You have indeed had a chequered career, and it is said to think that one who in early life had given promise of such great ability, and who has held such a position as you once held, should be standing in that dock convicted of such a charge as this. Unfortunately, this is not the first time you have offended against the laws of your country. You have previously been convicted for forgery, but for some reason, I do not seek to inquire why, you were not sentenced to any punishment. I will only say that had you been punished then you would probably have been saved from the sad condition in which you now stand. I have not, however, to punish you for that, but the only sentence which to my mind would be commensurate with your crime is that you be sent to penal servitude for seven years.

The prisoner, whose face had by this time assumed an ashen hue, gave one wild dispairing glance around the court, then groaning heavily he fell unconscioue into the arms of the warders, four of whom quickly conveyed the unhappy convict to the precincts of the prison cell, where his grief-stricken wife was waiting to bid him a "Good-bye." Thus ended the most recent sensational trial at the Old Bailey.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR J. G. HUNTER, 10th Bengal Infantry, and Lieutenant E. P. Peacock, 31st Punjab Infantry, are permitted to return to duty.

COLONEL H. M. RAMSAY, Bengal General List, Infantry, is permitted to reside in India on vacating his appointment in the Civil Department.

CAPTAIN G. C. BENSON, Shropshire Light Infantry, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion to which he has been posted on promotion.

ON return from leave, Captain A. L. Swainson, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Bengal Command, Captain R. E. Picton-Jones, Royal Engineers, is transferred from Madras to Bombay Command,

THE following officers remain at home on extended leave: Lieutenant-Colonel W. Orr, Commissariat Department, and Surgeon-Major E. P. Youngerman, 2nd Madras Cavalry, for six months; Captain S. B. Graham, 14th Madras Infantry, Lieutenant F. C. Nicholas, 7th Bengal Cavalry, for three months; Captain A. B. Jhonson, 1st Madras Infantry, till October.

THE following appointments are made:—Corps of Guides—Lieutenant B. R. Graham, Officiating Wing Officer, 31st Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity. Native Mountain Artillery.—Lieutenant F. M. Luke, 22nd Field Battery, Royal Artillery, to be Officiating Subaltern, vice Mackintosh, granted two years' leave. 8th Bombay Infantry. Lieutenant H. P. Strong, Bedfordshire Regiment, candidate for the Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

THE following officers who underwent the course of instruction at the School of Musketry, Changlagali, have been awarded certificates as noted against their names:—Lieutenant E. C. Wren, Devonshire Regiment, 910 marks; Lieutenant T. E. Clarke, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 908; Lieutenant J. L. R. Gordon, Staff Corps, 890; 2nd-Lieutenant G. S. Morton, Staff Corps, 875; Lieutenant W. H. Norman, Staff Corps, 872; Lieutenant J. H. Deane, Hampshire Regiment, 860; Captain E. B. Towse, Gordon Highlanders, 860; Lieutenant G. H. Kelly, Indian Staff Corps, 849; Lieutenant E. W. M. Purvis, Staff Corps, 842; Lieutenant G. R. Vanrenen, Staff Corps, 840; Lieutenant P. C. Elliott-Lockhart, Staff Corps, 834; Lieut. G. R. D. Churchill, Staff Corps, 828; Lieutenant K. R. Hamilton, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, 828, Lieutenant W. D. Sword, North Staffordshire Regiment, 823; Lieutenant H. C. Beadon, Staff Corps, 810; Lieutenant O. G. Gunning, Staff Corps, 801; Lieutenant H. R. H. Drew, Northamptonshire Regiment, 800; Lieutenant A. E. McBarnet, Staff Corps, 791; all these obtain the extra Certificate. Lieutenants A. C. Stewart and Kenrick, Staff Corps, with 619 and 592 marks respectively obtain the ordinary Officers' Certificate.

INDIA AND JAPAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the new Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and the other Foreign Powers is to come into force within a short lapse of time, it would be interesting to ascertain definitely the position Indian subjects are to occupy in Japan in virtue of that treaty. From the accompanying correspondence which we submit to you for making use of it as best advisable, we think, you will find the position of the Indian subjects in Japan rather anomalous, and there is no reason why the Indian Government should not deem it expedient to make the new Treaty applicable to this country as well, considering the vast and important interests which many of its subjects now hold in Japan.—Yours, &c.,

July 25. TATA & CO.

Copy of letter from Messrs. Freshfield and Williams, Solicitors to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

London, 27th April, 1898.

Sir,—We are requested by our client, Mr. Tata, a subject of Her Majesty as Empress of India, as he is a Parsee merchant, resident in Bombay, to ask your opinion in the following circumstances:—

In August 1894 a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation was entered into between Her Majesty the Queen as Queen and Empress of India of the one part and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan of the other part. The treaty appears to have two different objects—one is personal to the subjects of the two high contracting parties, and the other applies to commerce and navigation and such like. In the first head it appears that the subjects of each of the two high contracting parties have full liberty to enter in, travel or reside in any part of the dominions of the other. They are to have free access to the Courts of Justice in whatever relates to the rights of residence and travel, the possessing goods and the succession to personal estate, &c., the holding and disposal of property and other matters, the subjects of each party are to be upon the same footing as native subjects. They are not to pay unequal taxes and are to be exempt from military service. There are other clauses of a similar personal nature to this. There are also other causes which relate to reciprocal freedom of commerce between the two countries, the imposition of duties, the importation of tonnage, harbour, lighthouse, &c., and certain other international purposes.

The 19th section is as follows:—

"The stipulation of the present treaty shall be applicable so far as the laws shall permit to all colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty excepting to those herein named."

Among the excepted possessions is India.

There is also a proviso that the stipulations of the treaty may be made applicable to any of the excepted colonies by a notice from Her Majesty's representative at Tokio to the Japanese Government within two years from the date of the application of the treaty. As far as Mr. Tata knows, no such notice was given.

Upon this state of things, Mr. Tata wishes to know what is his position as the subject of Her Majesty as Empress of India, travelling and trading personally in Japan, and whether he would be entitled to hold land in his own name as is specified in the treaty or whether the exception of India excepts also all the subjects of Her Majesty the Queen as Empress of India, and if so, what would be his position in Japan.

It seems to us that most probably the fact that he is the subject of the Queen would entitle him to all those parts of the treaty that are personal, and that the object of the exception was to exclude from the treaty the Government of India and not the individual inhabitants; but we should esteem it a favour if you would inform us what the view taken by Her Majesty's Foreign Office is upon this question.—We have, &c.,

(Sd.) FRESHFIELD AND WILLIAMS.

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Copy of letter from Messrs. Freshfield and Williams to R. D. Tata, Esq.

London, 8th June, 1898.

Dear Sir,—We beg to inform you that as we have not heard from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs we again sent up to him to ascertain the cause. We are informed that the officials having been unable to satisfy themselves upon the point raised in our letter, have written out to India for certain information and that therefore there will yet be some little delay.—We are, &c.,

(Sd.) FRESHFIELD AND WILLIAMS.

R. D. Tata, Esq.

Copy of letter from Messrs. Freshfield and Williams, to R. D. Tata, Esq.

London, 21st June 1898.

Dear Sir,—We have this morning received an answer from the Foreign Office respecting the question we put to them and we send you a copy of it.

We fear, from the nature of the answer that the Government are of opinion that by reason of your being a resident in India, you are only entitled to such rights in Japan as are enjoyed by all foreigners under the Civil Treaties, and not to any special advantage which may come by reason of the treaty between this country and Japan. In other words, that all foreigners travelling or resident in Japan have equal personal liberties, and that the commercial advantages of the Treaty are only enjoyed by the inhabitants of such part of the Empire as had adhered to it.—We are, &c.,

(Sd.) FRESHFIELD and WILLIAMS.

R. D. Tata, Esq.

Copy of letter from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to Messrs. Freshfield and Williams.

London, 20th June, 1898.

Gentlemen,—With reference to your letter of the 27th April respecting the position of Mr. Tata, an Indian subject of the Queen, when travelling and trading in Japan, I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to inform you that the Government of India have not deemed it expedient that the new Treaty with Japan should be made applicable to that country.

The Japanese Civil Code as at present worded, provide that foreigners shall enjoy all the civil rights enjoyed by Japanese subjects except such as are expressly denied to them by legislation, as for instance, the right to hold land in fee simple and that of owning and publishing newspapers.

As regards Trade and Commerce, the position of India and of non-adhering colonies will be no doubt affected, since goods from such British possessions will be subject to the Japanese General Tariff instead of the Conventional Tariff under the Treaties with Foreign Powers.—I am, &c.,

(Sd.) FRANCIS BERTIE.

Messrs. Freshfield and Williams.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

EITHER on account of the fine weather or else owing to the spirited criticism of "Sport" in its last issue, the Mud Sports were better patronised yesterday evening than on any former occasion this season. But there is still a lack of "go" about the proceedings that there should not be. There are plenty of events and plenty of variety in the selection of them. So it is difficult to understand why so many light and other horsemen do not come and compete for at least one event each Wednesday. Perhaps the ladies are to blame. With a little canvassing every rider in Bombay could surely he brought as a nominee for any number of events, even if he has to risk the jeers of the multitute by jobbing at an apple with a fork in his mouth, or being attired in garment that he doesn't usually wear in broad daylight on the maidan. We think more room should have been given to the cyclists to distinguish themselves; with the corners so sharp it was impossible for any pace to be got up, and we quite agree with "Sport" that the street before the jump ought to be abolished. But that's a mere detail. Shall we be considered out of our province if we ask why next week we shouldn't have a tug-of-war between the Civil and Military members of the Gymkhana, or say between Bankers vs. Brokers. We are sure that Mr. Townsend is yearning to disstinguish himself in yet another department of sport. The results were as follows:—

1.—TENT-PEGGING FOR PONIES. Ring and peg to be taken.

Mr D Graham	1
Hon P Thesiger	2
Mr C Webster	3

Mr. Graham showed the best form and won somewhat easily.

2.—HORSE JUMPING.

Mr Roberts' Burnthorne, Mr Graham	1
Mr Stephens, Mr Lord	2

The ground was too slippery to allow this event to be a success.

3.—CRAWFORD MARKET STAKES.

Another novelty to Bombay which the fertile brain of the Hon. Secretary provided proved a great success.

Hon P Thesiger nominated by Mrs Reddie	1
Mr T Birkett nominated by A Fair Unknown	2

4—BICYLE RIDING

A quite successful event. So far as entries were concerned, but, as we said above, we do not think there was enough room given for turning. Mr. Graham scored another win, Mr. Vines being second.

5.—HORSE SCURRY.

Mr. Birkett on Lady Betty, got well away and never being caught, won by 2 lengths from Mr. Graham on Mr. Roberts' Hawthorne.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A DEFICIENT TRIAL IN A SESSIONS COURT.

IMPERATRIX VS. PARASHRAM RAJARAM AND FOUR OTHERS.

THESE were appeals from a decision of Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Satara, who, on the 22nd April last, convicted the five accused of dacoity and sentenced them each to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, which was commuted into transportation for seven years each. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Manekshah, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused conjointly committed robbery after midnight of the 21st December last at the hut of one Luxmon Bapu in a field in Gosavi Wadi, a hamlet of Kumtha in Khatao Taluka, and were recognised by eye-witnesses of the dacoity, who knew them by name, and accused them by name from the outset. The arrival of the gang of robbers at the scene of the offence, where there were four huts besides Luxmon's; the violence and threats resorted to to overawe resistance, get property given up, and prevent aid or interference from neighbours, were described by some of the witnesses. The owner of the hut which was robbed kept inside and did not profess to have seen what went on outside, but he and his nephew Martand, who was sleeping outside the hut and beaten by some of the robbers, described how two boxes of the complainant were snatched by the robbers after breaking the side of the hut without entering inside. The evidence proved in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, that a dacoity was committed at the time and place charged. The robbers left the larger box, and the clothes which it had contained, scattered about at some distance from the scene of the offence, but kept the ornaments described by the complainant and valued by him at over Rs. 900, and none of those had been recovered. As these articles were small and easily concealed, and the robbers had time and opportunity to conceal or dispose of them, very little, said the Sessions Judje, hinged on the fact that the stolen ornaments had not been recovered. The offence was brought home, Mr. Aston thought, to the five accused. Dacoities of this description were rife in the Satara District, and people who, on account of plague, had to betake themselves with their property to huts in the fields needed protection. Taking into consideration the violence of the robbers, and the fact that there had been no restitution of stolen property, Mr. Aston sentenced the accused as above-mentioned.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the decision of the court, said; We cannot but characterise the trial in the Sessions Court as very dificient. Sufficient care was not taken to elicit and ascertain the whole of the history of the case, the result of which is that in the record before us numerous gaps exist which require filling up in order that a proper chain of legal evidence shall be constituted. For instance, Rama, the person who was the first to give information of the dacoity to the police patel was not examined as a witness, and yet the patel was allowed to give evidence of what he is said to have told him. Two reports and a panchnama are said to have been made on the day following the dacoity. They have not been recorded as exhibits in the case, and although it has been adduced by oral evidence that in neither of them were any names of the alleged dacoits given, nor even the fact that any of the dacoits had been recognised mentioned, yet the reason of this has not been asked of any one. The district police are said to have come to the village immediately, the head constable the same evening, and the chief constable the next day. Not one of them has been examined. It certainly seems most extraordinary if it is the case that these five accused dacoits had all been immediately recognised and were then and there named by the witnesses who now profess to have recognised them that the accused were not arrested till the 26th February (the dacoity having occurred on the night of the 21st December). The Sessions Judge says that "the delay of the police in formally arresting the persons who had been named to the police from the outset was evidently due to some hope of recovering the stolen property if formal arrests were delayed, and this is no reason for discrediting the witnesses already mentioned." This, however, is evidently a mere surmise upon his part, for nothing appears on his record which shows that this is the reason. We think that this was eminently a case in which the Investigating police officer should have been examined and his diary made use of to aid in the inquiry as laid down in the Criminal Circular Order No. 48, and in section 172 of the Criminal Procedure Code. No reference, moreover, has been made in the Sessions Court to the statements made to the police in the first instance by the witnesses. Our attention has been drawn to some of these which are among the police papers sent up with the case. The witnesses ought certainly to have been questioned on these statements, and it should have been seen how far their present statements are reconcilable with them and whether they can be relied upon. This was a duty cast upon the court in the present case by the very nature of the case itself. The Sessions Judge, however, caused nothing of this to be done. It would almost seem as if he himself had not looked at the police papers, for the explanation of the cause of delay in arresting the accused and sending up the case given in them does not at all bear out his surmise which we have before alluded to. We must order further inquiry. Rama must be examined, all the witnesses must be examined as to the statements made by them to the police, the patel must be examined as to why no mention of names was made in his reports and in the panchnama, and the police officer who investigated the case must be examined as to their procedure and as to the statements made to them, and as to why they searched no houses and arrested none of the accused for such a long time and as to the report of the case made under section 169 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. We direct the Sessions Judge to take this additional evidence in the presence of the accused and their pleaders, who shall have the right of cross-examinaition and certify it to this court with the least possible delay. We think that until we have finally decided the case we ought to treat the accused as under-trial prisoners, and we, therefore, direct under the provisions of section 426 of the Code of Criminal Procedure that the execution of the sentence passed against them be suspended, that is, that they be detained in gaol in safe custody only.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY

THE sixteenth annual meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Hummun Street. Mr. Govindji Thackersey Moolji presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

Your directors beg to lay before you their sixteenth annual report of the working of your mill. From the annexed audited accounts and statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31st December, 1897, you will see that, including Rs. 12,306-10-8 brouget forward from last year's account, your mill has made a nett profit of Rs. 14,881-1-8 during the year. Your directors regret to state that, during the first half of the year plague was raging with all its virulence; a large number of mill-hand shad left for their country and they had to pay double wages to keep the mill going. Unfortunately famine also prevailed at the time. Consequently there was practically no demand for cloth and the weaving department was nominally working during that period. Owing to all these unfortunate circumstances your mill suffered a loss of Rs.42,118-12-11 during the first six months; but they are glad to be able to state that during the second half of the year, although plague was prevailing at the time and they could not work the mill to their satisfaction, yet your mill made a profit of Rs. 44,693-3-11 which recouped the loss incurred during the first half of the year. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, your agents Messrs. Damoder, Thackersey, Moolji and Co. offered to give up Rs. 18,414-3-3, being half the amount of their commission, with a view to enable the company to declare a dividend, which offer your directors have accepted with thanks. This sum of Rs. 18,414-3-3, added to Rs. 14,881-1-8, being the amount of profit abovementioned, makes a total of Rs. 33,295-4-11, which your directors propose to distribute as follows:—To declare a dividend of Rs. 35 per whole share and Rs. 17 1-2 per half share, which will absorb Rs, 31,500-0-0, to carry forward the balance to next year's account Rs. 1,795. -4-11, total Rs. 33 295-4-11. Your directors request you to appoint two directors in the place of Messrs. Narandas Thackersey Moolji and Munmohundas Ramji, who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election. Your directors also request you to appoint auditors for 1898 and fix their remuneration. The building and machinery of your mill is insured for Rs. 14,66,700 and cotton, cloth, yarn, stores, &c., for Rs. 5,13,000, amounting in all to Rs. 19,79,700.

The report of the directors and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 35 per whole, and Rs. 17 1-2 per half share was declared. Messrs. Narandas Thackersey Mooljee and Munmohundas Ramjee, who retired, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Framjee Temooljee Mirza and Pallonjee Framjee Mehta were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. Thanks were voted to the secretaries, treasurers and agents for their satisfactory management of the affairs of the company, and the proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings, of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 19th inst.:—

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Before proceeding with the business of the meeting, the chairman referred to the loss the Trust had sustained by the death of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., when the following resolution was passed:—

Resolution.—The trustees desire to record the great regret with which they have heard of the death of their esteemed colleague, the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and to offer their sympathy and condolence to the members of his family in their sad bereavement.

MODY BAY ESTATE.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 15th July 1898, submitting for consideration an application for a lease for 50 years of a plot of land, measuring 430 5-9 square yards, on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate for the purpose of erecting a dwelling-house at an estimated cost of Rs. 22,000 at the rates of rent fixed by the Trustees, viz.:—Rs. 1 per square yard per annum for first 10 years, Rs. 1 1-2 per square yard per annum for next 10 years, Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years, and recommending that the lease be granted. Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 15th July, 1898, recommending, in view to making the Trustees' land more attractive, that the practice in force at the Apollo Reclamation and the Frere Reclamation of allowing lessees free time for building be extended to all parts of the Ports Trust Estate; that, if his proposal be accepted, it would be as well for the Trustees to also lay down a short rule to govern the grant of free time; remarking that six months' free time should suffice for buildings of two floors (including the ground floor), and twelve months' free time for buildings of more than two floors, and that in the case of very spacious and expensive buildings the period of free time can be specially fixed.

Resolution.—The lease applied for may be granted. The request for free occupation during the construction period should be separately considered with reference to future leases on the Mody Bay Estate.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 15th July 1898, submitting for consideration an application for a lease for 50 years of a plot of land, measuring 258 3-9 square yards, on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate for the purpose of erecting a coach factory at an estimated cost of Rs 7,000 at the rates of rent fixed by the Trustees, viz:—Re 1 per square yard per annum for the first 10 years, Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum for the next 10 years, Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for the remaining 30 years, and recommending that the lease be granted.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 15th July 1898.	Total from 1st April to 15th July 1898.	For week ending 15th July 1897.	Total from 1st April to 15th July 1897.
Vessels piloted into harbour	18	263	13	244
„ piloted out of harbour	15	327	17	241
„ transported	7	280	3	122
„ attended to	..	41	4	31
„ warped	2	25	...	19

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	7	2	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	3	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	12
Total	11	11	98
Total plague deaths to date	31,761	26,385	
Same date last year	4	3	147

CHOLERA.

Attacks	2
Deaths	0

There were no plague cases on the 26th instant within the Bandora Municipal District.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

SATURDAY'S STATISTICS.

THE general death-rate on Saturday in the City was 33, compared with 45, the average of the preceding five years. There were no seizures and no deaths. The total seizures up to date have been 184; and the total deaths 151.

SUNDAY'S STATISTICS.

There were no seizures and no deaths on Sunday, the general death-rate being 46, as compared with 45, the average of the preceding five years; the totals standing the same, viz., seizures 184, and death 151.

A CLEAN RECORD.

There were no fresh cases or deaths reported on Friday nor any up to 3 p.m., on Saturday. The general death- rate in the City on Friday was 37, as compared with 45, the average of the previous five years. The suspected cases continue at 184, with 151 deaths.

INOCULATIONS.

Owing to the arrangements for the Plague Office not being completed, Dr. Bannerman performed some inoculations on Saturday at the Health Office Laboratory.

VISITING THE TOWN.

Dr. Bannermann, in order to make himself thoroughly conversant with the town, held a consultation with the District Medical Officers on Saturday, and intends to commence his visits throughout the city to-morrow morning.

PRESS DIFFICULTIES.

In consequence probably of the recent removal of the plague office to the Town Hall, considerable inconvenience was experienced on Saturday by press representatives in obtaining official plague news. This was due doubtless to the office being in an unsettled state at present, and it will require a little time to get back to its former routine of work.

BENGAL PLAGUE OBSERVATION CAMPS.

Dr. Dyson's statement of the total numbers of persons examined and detained in the camps established at Chakradharpore (down trains), Chousa (down trains), Mairwa (down trains), and Khurda for the week ending 10th July are: Number of persons examined during the week, 12,535; total number of persons examined since the camp was opened, 338,469; numbers of suspects detained during the week, 558; total numbers of suspects detained since the camp was opened, 10,248; total number detained in camp during the week, 781. There were six deaths, that is, since the camp were opened, but none of these were due to plague. In connection with the examination of up-trains at Chakradharpore, Chowsa, and Mairwa, the following figures are given: Number of persons examined during the week, 9,148; total number of persons examined since the camps were opened, 112,131; number of suspects detained during the week, 323; total number of suspects detained since the camp was opened, 4,978; total number of persons detained during the week, 323. There were no deaths during the week; but the five deaths returned are those which have already been reported.

ACROSS AFRICA BY BALLOON.

THREE French officers are about to endeavour to cross the Sahara Desert in a balloon. They will start from the Gulf of Gabes, and land, if all goes well, in the Niger Territory a month later. The balloon will have a cubic capacity of 13,000 metres, and will be able to remain in the air for from forty to sixty days. All possible precautions, says the correspondent of the Morning Post, are being taken to assure the success of the enterprise. A start will be made by a north or north-east wind, which should take the travellers to Rhadames, whence they will be blown by the steady and reliable north-north-east desert winds towards the Niger, or even the Atlantic is so desired. The Leo Dex will drag behind it a steel wire guide-rope 1,200 yards long, and should any natives be so ill-advised as to lay hold therof, the action of a powerful Ruskorff apparatus in the car will induce them to let go again. Another original device is that the ballast of the balloon will be composed of leaden bottles painted bright red and filled with liquied. Should an accident oblige the travellers to descend in the desert the red bottles thrown out from time to time will serve to indicate their route, besides, perhaps, enabling them to quench there thirst. The officers who are undertaking this journey, which reminds one of Jules Verne's book, "Five Weeks in a Balloon," are Naval Lieutenant Hourst, the explorer; M. Leo Dex, "aeronaut pilot" of the Ministry of War; and Captain Dibos, of the Engineers. The Paris Muncipal Council has just voted 15,000 frs. for the public trial trip of the Leo Dex to be made from Paris.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDERS.

IN the "Fortnightly Review" for July Miss Lucy M. J. Garnett has a capital article on the Philippine Islanders. Dealing with the Tagals, who, she says, are of a markedly Malay type, Miss Garnett is of opinion that Spanish rule and their conversion to Christianity have greatly modified the original character of the race:—

The character of the domesticated native is a series of surprises. Those who take the trouble to study him are every year led to some new conclusion. Perhaps it is best summed up in the words of one of their priests. "They are big children, whom one must treat as little ones." The Tagal's leading characteristics, however, doubtless depend less on himself than on natural laws—he is what his environment has made him. The old tribal customs, which had the good of the community for their aim, and constituted his primitive morality, are now, when not altogether forgotten, reserved for native intercourse; and the Tagal has no moral code to direct his dealings with his Spanish master, save that which he has himself taught his servant. Before entering the palm-leaf hut of a friend, he will spend fully three minutes in the interchange of courteous phrases; but he enters a European house without ceremony. A Tagal keeps his word, and yet he is a liar. Anger he holds in horror, he compares it to madness, and prefers to it drunkenness, which he also greatly despises. Insult and injustice he cannot brook, and will unhesitatingly use the knife to avenge either. He will never willingly confess a fault but lie to hide it: yet he receives a flogging for it without a murmur. Debt he considers rather as an inconvenience than a calamity; when in pecuniary difficulties he will spend all his ready cash on a feast to his friends, to keep up appearances; and he never thinks of returning a loan unsolicited. He, on the other hand, never repudiates his debts, but transmits them to his heirs if at his death they remain unpaid. Misfortune he bears with stoical and fatalist indifference; concerned only with his immediate necessities he is apt to let the morrow take care of itself. Under the eye of a master he is the most tractable of beings, and will go without food for hours without complaint if supplied with betelnut to chew. He gives himse lf no airs as a servant and if hired as coachman will raise no objection to being employed as cook, carpenter, or boatman, being ready to turn his hand to anything. He has a profound respect for the elders of his family, treats his children kindly, and extends his aid and protection to everyone claiming relationship, however remote. When, in the interior, he is called upon to offer hospitality to strangers he not only refuses to accept payment from them in return, but places at their disposal his ponies, vehicles, and gun, and shows them every attention in his power. An intrepid climber and rider, he mounts the tall forest trees like a monkey, using feet and hands equally; he rides bare-backed the most spirited pony plunges, without hesitation, into shark-infested waters, and dives into alligator-haunted lakes to attack their occupants. Endowed himself with courage of this description, he has the greatest admiration for bravery in others, and an equal contempt for cowardice. Under a leader in whom he has confidence he makes an excellent soldier; but, losing him he becomes at once demoralised. Incapable of organisation on any considerable scale, no revolt if confined exclusively to the Tagals would have a chance of success. Brigandage has great fascination for the Tagal and gambling is his one vice. In the form of cock-fighting it is more ruinous for him in its effects than earthquakes and cyclones, by which his home is occasionally devastated. The Philippine laws relating to the property of married persons are quaint, being entirely in favour of the wife.

The property of a bride is never settled on the husband. If a man is poor, and his wife well to do, so they remain throughout their married life, he becoming simply the administrator of her possessions, but having no right to them. If a husband becomes bankrupt in a business in which he has invested some of his wife's fortune, she ranks as a second class creditor under the Commercial Code. Even on her death, the husband cannot, safe under a deed executed by her in the presence of a notary, derive any benefit from her esate, as her children, if she have any and if not, her nearest blood relatives, are her heirs. Thus it not unfrequently happens that the father of wealthy children is himself impecunious, and dependent on their generosity for support; though at the same time he is compelled by law to manage their affairs while minors, and, at their majority, to render a strict account of his stewardship. A married woman continues to use her maiden name, to which she adds her husband's with the prefix de. This she abandons when left a widow, save for the purposes of business or convenience. Children also bear the names of both father and mother, that of the mother comes last, and is consequently the more prominent. It is, however, only since 1844 that the mass of the natives have adopted family designations. In that year a list of Spanish surnames was sent to the priest of every parish, from which the head of each household chose the cognomen which best pleased him. Thus one may find such noble names as Legaspi, de Salceda, Lopes de Vega, &c., borne by the dusky-hued natives of the interior of Luzon.

With regard to marriages, they are usually arranged by the parents. The father and the mother of a marriageable youth visit the relatives of the maiden selected, and, in conventionally flowery and allegorical language, hint at the possibility of a matrimonial alliance between their respective families. The replies of the maiden's parents are equally vague and circumlocutory, and plain-speaking is only resorted to when it has become evident that the parties are mutually agreed. Tagal mothers are mercenary to a degree, and when both parties are natives, if a hitch occurs, it is usually owing to a disagreement about dollars. If, however, the suiter is a half-breed, or European, he is unconditionally accepted, ambition and vanity getting the better of avarice. These preliminaries settled, the donations *propter nuptias* are paid by the youth's father to the bride's parents to defray the expenses connected with the wedding, and a settlement, termed in Tagaloc "vigaycaya" is often made by him on the bride. The young couple then present themselves to the priest, though not necessarily together, kiss his hand, and inform him of their intention to to marry. The cleric appoints the day for the wedding and publishes the banns in the church. The religious ceremony takes place at the conclusion of the first mass, between five and six o'clock in the morning. When the eucharist has been administered to the wedding party, an acolyte places a kind of mantle on the shoulders of the couple. The officiating priest recites a formula, puts certain questions, receives the customary replies, and in five minutes the nuptial knot is tied. As they leave the church, a bowl of coin is presented to the bride-groom from which he takes a handful and passes it to the bride, who returns it to the bowl—thus symbolising his endowment of her with all his worldly possessions. Morality is not a first consideration among the Tagals especially apparently where their relations with Europeans are concerned, but the Tagal is exceedingly jealous of his wife.

UTILIZATION OF GLACIERS.

THE modern utilitarian spirit has now attacked the Alpine glaciers, and is treating them, so we are told, as mere deposits of ice, to be quarried and sold at so much a pound. Says "The Engineering Magazine" (New York):—

"Until recently the principal commercial value of the Alpine glaciers has been considered to lie in the attraction which they have offered to tourists, and the consequent revenue which has accrued to the skilful exploiters of natural scenery.

"During the past year, however, a more practical idea has been developed, and the Glacier due Casset, near Briancon, is now regularly operated as an ice quarry, the blocks beining cut and conveyed over an overhead cableway to a convenient place for shipment by rail to Paris, there to be consumed in the cafes and hotels of the metropolis."

The following account is condensed from an article in "Le Genie Civil" by the Magazine from which we have just quoted. It says:

"A moderate clearing of the face of the glacier revealed a vertical front of ice 25 to 30 feet in height and about 100 feet in clear width, and from this quarry the ice is removed in blocks in the following manner: Vertical grooves 6 feet deep and about 8 feet apart are cut in the wall of ice, extending from the base to the top and a similar channel is cut from the top downward behind the ice, the rear cut extending only about one-third of the way down. A small excavation is then made under the foot of one of the rectangular pillars, and a light blast of powder is sufficient to bring down the mass, usually in three or four large pieces.

"These large blocks are further broken into pieces from 200 to 300 pounds in weight and passed down slides to the loading platform of the cableway. The larger pieces are caught in grappling-tongs, and the smaller ones packed in boxes, these being suspended from the trolleys. The ice is thus sent down the mountain side a distance of nearly a mile and-a-half, the difference in elevation between the two ends of the cableway being about 1,300 feet.

"As the loads are always on the descending side of the endless cable, no other source of motive power is necessary than the weight of the ice itself, and a controlling brake device is used to prevent an undue acceleration from taking place. At the lower platform the ice is unloaded from the trolleys into carts, and hauled to the railway station at Briancon, about ten miles distant, where it is shipped to Paris.

"The cost of installation of the cableway, including the construction of the wooden supports and all details ready for operation, is given as 25,000 francs (dols.5,000), and the daily cost of operation of the entire plant, employing about thirty men, is 150 francs (dols. 30). As the out put is about 100 tons of ice per day, the cost is but 1·50 francs (30 cents) per ton, at the lower platform of the cableway. The cost of hauling to Briancon is about 6 francs per ton, and, including the wastage by melting in the summer time, the cost of glacier ice at the Briancon station is about 9 francs (dols. 1·80) per ton.

"As this interesting plant has been in successful operation since July of last year, there seems to be no doubt of its mechanical success, while its value as a commercial investment will probably depend somewhat upon the season, and upon the scarcity of ice from other and former sources."

JOHNNY GURKHA BEFORE THE MUTINY.

MAJOR HUGH PEARSE contributes to the new Macmillan's Magazine a sketch of the Gurkha Regiments, and although for the main part he goes over familiar ground, as befits a paper written for readers at Home, a passage or two dealing with our early Nepal wars may not be without interest. After a word of tribute to Johnny's sturdy character, the Major Proceeds:—"Without tracing in too minute detail our various causes of quarrel with the Court of Khatmandu, it is interesting to note that even before the final conquest of Nepal by the Gurkhas, the East India Company had endeavoured to control events in that country. The Nawab of Murshidabad desired to interfere in 1762 on behalf of the reigning Rajput dynasty then struggling against the Gurkhas; but his army was decisively beaten by the invaders whose troops had been armed and disciplined after the English fashion of that date. A few years later, in 1767, a similar attempt was made by the British Government which despatched a force into the hill country under the command of Major Kinloch. He advanced into the hills in the month of October, much too early in the year, and, with a force of insufficient strength to enable him to keep open his communications with his base, marched directly towards Khatmandu. The autumn rains were still falling, and Kinloch's force was consequently checked by an unfordable river when within a short distance of the capital, and a further fall of rain destroyed a bridge and raft which he had caused to be made. The delay exhausted the supplies of the British force and produced sickness; and finally Kinloch was obliged to relinquish his attempt and return to his starting-point early in December, 1767, the time of year at which he should have begun his march."

KIRKPATRICK'S NEGOTIATIONS.

"In the following year Prithi Narayan Sah, the Gurkha Chief, became the undisputed ruler of Nepal, and to him is due the credit of the military efficiency of the Nepalese army. Prithi Narayan Sha died in 1771 and his son and successor, Singh Partab, in 1775; the latter was succeeded in turn by his son Ran Bahadur who being a minor, reigned under the guardianship of his uncle, Bahadur Sah, a younger son of Prithi Narayan Sah. During the regency of Badadur Sah Nepal was invaded by the Chinese, and, at the request of the Regent, Captain William Kirkpatrick was despatched by the Indian Government to negotiate with the invaders. Fearing, however, lest the British might take advantage of their position as intermediaries, the Nepalese hastily patched up a peace with the Chinese before the arrival of Kirkpatrick, who was consequently placed in a somewhat false position when he reached Nepal. Kirkpatrick, a member of the adventurous family from which the Empress Eugenie is descended, was a man of great ability, and found means to establish cordial relations between the governments of Calcutta and Khatmandu, his narrative of his mission was for many years our sole source of information concerning Nepal."

THE RAJ OF RAN BAHADUR.

In 1795 Raja Ran Bahadur came of age and forcibly destoyed the influence of his uncle, the Regent "Ran Bahadur proved a cruel and tyrannical sovereign and it would appear indeed that he eventually went mad, for it was he who performed the extraordinary and sacrilegious act of destroying the gods of his country by the fire of his artillery. This event occurred in the year 1805, and was not unnaturally followed by the assassination of the raja in an affray in which nearly the whole royal family perished. His infant son was with difficulty saved from the massacre, and placed on the throne under the regency of a chief named Bhin Sen Thapa. The Regent, a man of considerable talent and of warlike propensities, embarked on a course of territorial aggrandisement which eventually embroiled him with the British Government. The tide of conquest carried the Gurkha arms westward as far as the river Sutlej, and, from the year 1807 onwards, the action of various officers of the Nepalese Government, directed against British territory, or against that of the allies or tributaries of the British Government, gave us constant grounds for complaint. Sometimes the Court of Khatmandu marked its apparent dissatisfaction with the proceedings of its officer by their removal or suspension; at other times it justified and upheld their conduct on the plea that it was directed to the re-occupation of territory which had originally belonged to Nepal, or to chiefs whom the Gurkhas had subdued. In fact, the Gurkha methods of 1809 were identical with the Russian methods of to-day."

Then comes the story of Lord Hasting's campaign against Nepal in 1814-15, an account mainly based upon the narrative of Captain Smith, assistant political resident there 30 years afterwards, and one of our chief authorities concerning that stirring period. Mention of the Convention of April 27th, 1815 and Ochterlony's final stroke in the following February brings us up to the turning point, and the rest is familiar ground. But Major Pearse's account of the Sirmur Battalion and its behaviour on the Delhi ridge is well worth reading, if only for the ease with which it brings out the salient features in a well-worn story.

A RAILWAY TO THE MALAKAND.

NOWSHERA TO DARGAI.

THE project for the railway line, Nowshera to Dargai, on a 2-foot gauge ordered by the Government of India some time after the outbreak of hostilities at Malakand, is now before Government. Mr. Beeston, Executive Engineer, was entrusted with the work. Alternative estimates have been prepared—(1) for a line with new 25lbs. to the yard steel rails and sleepers; and (2) with old metre gauge rails 40lbs. and 41 1-4 lbs. to the yard with wooden sleepers. For (1) the cost is Rs. 15,11,524, or Rs. 40,677 per mile, and for (2) Rs. 15,80,912, or Rs. 39,902 per mile. In this is included Rs. 1,59,000 for locomotives, and Rs. 3,52,643 for carriage or waggon stock which are necessitated by the break of gauge.

The country through which the line passes is richly cultivated, it is also well populated, and it is probable that commercially the line would be a success. The town of Hoti has an export trade of 18 lakhs of maunds and an import trade of 10 lakhs of maunds yearly, between Hoti and Nowshera while the trade between Hoti and the Swat Valley, over the Malakand Pass, amounts to 33,000 maunds each way yearly.

The line commences of the left bank of the Kabul river just north of and abutting on the Trunk Road to Hoti and Mardan. For 1 1-4 miles it runs through rich cultivated land irrigated by wells. Skirting the native town of Nowshera, and winding round the western end of a low range of hills known as "Marble Rocks," it enters upon some dry cultivation and at 1 1-4 to 2 1-4 miles crosses low ground that is a spill channel of the Kabul river, and afterwards enters pasture land through which it continues, with occasional stretches of dry crops, for a distance of 3 1-4 miles, crossing several trifling water courses and one important one, known as the "Tamana nallah." This river is crossed by the Trunk Road with a masonry bridge consisting of a brick segmental arch of 20 feet span on stone abutments. The first irrigation channel is met with at seven miles, and from this point forward the country is very well cultivated. At eight miles a large village, called Kashkai, is passed, and near 9 1-2 miles the line runs near to the Trunk Road, and branching off slightly continues fairly parallel to the road till close up to Mardan; here it again branches off to the left to avoid crossing canals, or getting too near to Mardan (the head-quarters of the Queen's Corps of Guides) and leaving Mardan about one mile on the right and curving off again to the left at near 13 3-4 miles, it runs fairly straight for Takht-i-Bhai, and isolated, group of hills, the chief of which gives its name to the group. Here there were, formerly, ancient Buddhist remains, but few traces of them appear to be left now. The line skirts the left, or western spurs of the group, at 21 2-3 miles. Near here, at mile 22 1-3, the country, which between mile 7 and 22 1-3 is splendidly cultivated and irrigated by the Swat River Canal system, enters again upon alternate dry crops and pasture, and continues of this nature right up to Dargai, where the terminal point of the survey is, 39·3 miles from Nowshera, except at the crossing of the Baggiarai river near Jalala and the Lekhora river at Shahkot (some 2 1-2 miles short of Dargai) where there is some rough unculturable ground crossed. Between the Baggiarai and Lekhora rivers there are some 11 1-4 miles of splendidly cultivated land, dry crops, principally wheat, and this is the case also after crossing the Lekhora river between it and Dargai fort.

Between mile 24 and Dargai station site, the Trunk Road from Mardan to Dargai is crossed three times—first at 24 1-2 miles, second at 35 7-8 miles, and third at 38 7-8 miles. This could not be avoided, as the extremely rough nature of the country in the neighbourhood of Jalala, and between that place and Dargai, has necessitated a considerable amount of winding about of the railway, to secure even a tolerably good line in that part of the country.

The stations provided are four in number namely Nowshera, centre at 22 miles, Mardan 13·03 miles, Jalala 23·89 miles, and Dargai 39·30 miles. The line from Nowshera to mile 32 is in British territory, but at this point it crosses the border and enters the country of the Sam Ranazais in which it continues to the termination of the line, about four miles from Malakand Pass.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

ONE of the most expensive books ever published is that on Oriental Ceramic Art, which Messrs. Appleton are about to issue. It is an account of the famous collection of Oriental ceramics belonging to the late Mr. W. T. Walters, of Baltimore, and contains 116 colored plates, 16 by 22 inches, mounted on vellum, and 437 black and white illustrations. Dr. S. W. Bushell, of Peking, contributes a history of Oriental porcelain, and there are notes and an introduction by Mr. W. M. Laffan. The price has been fixed at £100. This immense work will be issued in ten portfolios, the covers being of watered silk, and special zinc-lined packing cases are being prepared to hold the entire publication.

Three additions will be made this autumn to the Wolseley series of military books, published by Messrs. Kegan, Paul. The first will be Lieutenant-General von der Goltz's Conduct of War, which will be issued in October. The author is well known, to officers by his Nation in Arms, and Gambetta and His Armies, Napoleon as a General, and Cromwell as a Soldier are the other volumes. The latter has been written by Major Baldock, R.A., who deals simply and solely with Cromwell's military career. He shows what a brilliant soldier he was, not only from a strategical but a tactical point of view. The Napoleon book, by Count Yorck von Wartenburg, has been very successful in Germany.

Prince Demidoff, a Russian sportsman who is well known in London, is writing an account of his adventures in the Caucasus. On his last tour, when he was accompanied by Mr. St. George Littledale, he came across some European bison, which are rarely seen and are said to be dying out. The book will contain a number of pictures made from photographs taken by the Prince.

Canon Hammond of St. Austell, is about to publish, through Messrs. Skeffington, a work on Boys and Girls of the Bible. It will be in two volumes, dealing respectively with the Old and New Testaments. The Women of Sacred History is the title of another book to be issued in the autumn by this firm. This has been written by one who prefers to be known by the ... but there will be a preface by the ... Canon Missioner of Canterbury.

Numerous historical, mythological, religious, magical and epistolatory texts printed in cuniform characters, with interlinear transliteration and translation will be found in First Steps in Assyrian, by Mr. L. W. King, which will be issued by Messrs. Kegan, Paul in the autumn. The extracts range in date from B.C. 2250 to B.C. 250, and among them are accounts of the siege of Jerusalem by Sennacherib in B.C. 701, and of the taking of Babylon by Cyrus in B.C. 538, and also the Babylonian legends of the Creation and Deluge. The author is assistant in the department of Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities of the British Museum, and has spent many years in collecting material for the book.

Some amusing anecdotes of the curiosity of monkeys, fish, and cows have been collected by Professor Karl Groos for his book on The Play of Animals. An English translation has been made by Mrs. E. L. Baldwin, which will be published in London by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, and in America by Messrs. Appleton. Professor Groos devotes several chapters to the courtship of birds, beasts, and fishes, and relates a curious yarn of a love-sick whale.

Miss Tuttiett, who is better known to novel readers as Maxwell Gray, has finished revising the proofs of The House of Hidden Treasure, and it will be issued in a few days by Mr. Heinemann. This firm is also about to bring out Mr. Zangwill's book The Celibates' Club, which will be found to consist of The Bachelors' Club and The Old Maids' Club, both of which appeared in the early 90's. Felix Gras new novel is called The Terror. It is a romance of the French Revolution, and has been translated by Mrs. Catharine A. Janvier. Mr. Anthony Hope's Born in the Purple will not be ready till next year.

Mrs. Mona Caird's new novel will be called The Pathway of the Gods. The Queen's Cup is the title of Mr. G. A. Henty's new book, to be ready shortly. Messrs. Appleton are about to publish Mr. Hamlin Garland's In the Land of the Straddlebug. Mrs Molesworth's new novel, The Laurel Walk, will be issued by Messrs. Isbister. Messrs. Skeffington will publish Mr. A. St. John Adcock's next novel. It is a romance of Lower London. A novel of Scottish life by Mr. Arthur Jenkinson is about to be issued by Messrs. Hutchinson. The author is a clergyman in Argyllshire.

Mr. Baring-Gould is revising the proofs of two volumes of sermons. M. Filon's Modern French Drama will be ready next week. The biography of the late Bishop of Wakefield will be published by Messrs. Isbister in September. It is being written by his son. The personal reminiscences of the Rev. J. B. Wollocombe will be published under the title From Morn till Eve. The seventh edition of the History of the American Episcopal Church, revised and enlarged by its author, Dr. McConnell, Rector of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, will shortly be produced in New York. Messrs. Wells Gardner, Darton and Co. will issue the English edition, to which Canon Overton contributes a preface. The Book of Leviticus, translated, with explanatory notes and pictorial illustrations, by Dr. S. R. Driver and Rev. H. A. White, M. A., which forms the fourth issue of The Polychrome Bible, will be published in a few days by Messrs. James Clarke and Co. The Independent has been purchased by Mr. F. A. Atkins and Mr. Arthur Porritt, who hope to introduce many new and attractive features. Next week the opening chapters of a new serial story by Mr. W. J. Dawson, entitled Judith Boldoro, will appear.

The novel that everybody is reading in Paris at the present moment is La Femme et le Pantin, by Pierre Louys, whose previous and first volume, Aphrodite, was the great success of last season. M. Pierre Louys is one of the group of young writers who has been brought to the front by the Mercure de France, a monthly review which has come to be very generally regarded as the official organ of the jeunes, thanks to the able editing of M. Alfred Vallette. Mr. Mackenzie Grieves has written a preface to an important work on the art of riding that has just been published in Paris. L'Equitation au XIXe. Siecle is the title of the volume, which has for its authors two specialists whose authority is universally recognised in France, MM. G. Parr and P. Glaser. The book contains some fifty illustrations specially drawn by G. Cheron.

M. Ch. Hubertin has finished a study of the innovations which the younger school of French poets has tried to introduce into French prosody during the last few years. The volume will appear under the title La Versification Francaise et ses Nouveaux Theoriciens. —A volume of short stories by the brothers Rosny is in the press. Its title is to be Un Autre Monde.— The Paris Muncipal Council has undertaken the publication of a series of documents of the highest interest relating to the French Revolution. The first of two volumes to be devoted to the period that immediately succeeded the fall of the Terrorists is to be issued at once. The editorship of the work has been entrusted to M. H. Hulard, of the University of Paris, whose special qualifications for the task do not need to be insisted on.—A volume of essays on literary subjects, by Mr. Joseph Texte, is ready. It is called Etudes de Litterature Europeene, and among the titles of the chapter may be cited, Elisabeth Browning, The Neo-Hollenism, and The Literary Hegemony of France.

The Book of Leviticus, translated with explanatory notes and pictorial illustrations, by Dr. S. R. Driver and Rev. H. A. White, M.A., which forms the fourth issue of "The Polychrome Bible," will be published in a few days. The three main sources, or rather groups of sources, recognised by scholars in Leviticus are distinguished by the colouring of the pages. The main body of the priestly narrative and laws are uncoloured; the Law of Holiness, the earliest group, contained in chapters xvii.-xxvi., is given in yellow, while a few laws regarded as later than the Priestly Narrative are in brown. The translation is an entirely new one, based on a new critical edition of the Old Testament Hebrew text. The notes are of a very elaborate character. The new readings in the texts are shown by special marks indicating the authorities. The publishers are James Clarke and Co. of 13 Fleet-street, London.

The Clarendon Press is issuing The Parallel Psalter being the Prayer-book version of the Psalms, and a new version arranged in parallel columns with a critical introduction and glossaries by Canon Driver. The Regius Professor explains that he has endeavoured in his translation to avoid a needless and unidiomatic literalism, at the same time, precision rather than literay excellence has been his primary aim.

In the recent disastrous fire in Haddon-street-Regent-street, the major portion of an edition de luxe of a work on The City of London Corporation and the leading Ancient City Guilds, edited by Mr. A. A. Sylvester, and dedicated to Sir George and Lady Faudel-Phillips, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress during the Diamond Jubilee year, was totally destroyed on the premises of Messrs. Riviere, bookbinders. The work had excited great interest, and members of the Corporation had individually subscribed nearly £1,000 towards its production.

A curious book by the kitten and pup diarist, Dr. Wesley Wills, is announced by Mr. Unwin. Its title is "The Nature and Development of Animal Intelligence." Dr. Wills, who is Professor of Physiology in McGill University, Montreal, is known in Europe as an ingenious student of the animal mind. His researchers of which many particulars have been published, are given in full detail in this volume. He prints a diary of sixty-one days of a puppy's life, and one of a hundred and thirty-five in a kitten's. The experimenter holds that the facts he has collected prove a "distinct evolution of intelligence, a power of growth, a faculty of being educated, in the animal kingdom."

NOTES.

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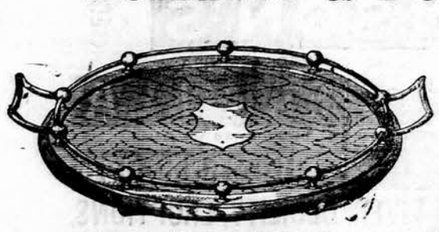
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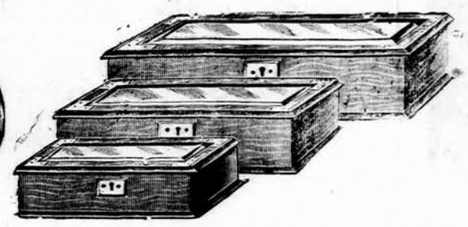
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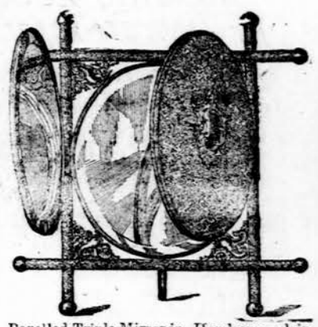
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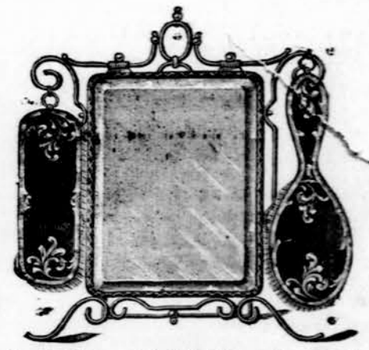
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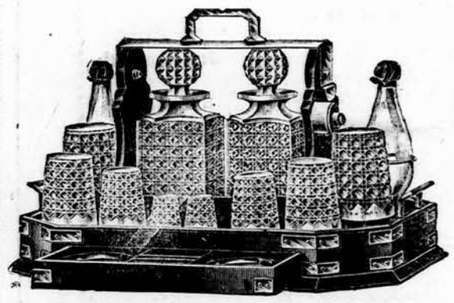
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